THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Tremendous Schemes of Napoleon.

A FRANCO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE HINTED AT.

The Fenians in Ireland.

ENGLISH ARRESTS AND IRISH THREATS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Napoleon Unveiled.

PUBLICATION OF THE GRAND PAMPHLET MANIFESTO, "NAPOLEON III ET LA PRUSSE"—AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA "INDISPENSABLE"—UNITED THEY MAY "DEFY THE HOSTILITY OF THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS," AND HAVE "NOTHING TO HOPE FROM THEIR FRIENDSHIP"—AUSTRIA TO BE HUMBLED, AND RUSSIA, ITALY, AND ENGLAND NOWHERE.

Paris, April 4, Correspondence of the London Times.

One of those pamphlets which are usually thrown out on the eve of some great event as feelers, to test the state of public opinion, has just appeared. It is headed *Napoleon III et la Prusse*, and is anonymous. Whether the writer has taken his inspiration from French or a Prussian source, it is difficult to say; but from the ardor with which he advocates the alliance of Prussia with France, in preference to any other, it is probable that he is not an unfaithful exponent of M. Bismark's policy, however correctly or otherwise he may interpret that of the sovereign whose name he places at the head of his production. After a marked allusion to the courteous reception given to the Prussian Minister last autumn at St. Cloud, he hastens to prove that the alliance of France and Prussia is not merely possible, but that it is indispensable; that their relations with the other Governments of Europe are of little advantage to either of them, as they have nothing to hope from their friendship, and may defy their hostility. The part that Prussia is called upon to take in Europe is of a two-fold character. She has to consolidate her supremacy in Germany, to the detriment of Austria; and, having regard to the extent of her sea coast, she has to take her place among the maritime powers of the first order. The port of Kiel is indispensable to her in the latter case; and territorial aggrandizement is urgent in the former. M. Bismark, "with that lofty conception which has made him the foremost statesman of the age—in fact, the 'Richelieu of Prussia'"—saw all this at a glance. To attain his object he revived, "with admirable ability," the Schleswig-Holstein question, and, having neutralized the great powers of Europe, undertook, in concert with Austria, the war which covered with laurels the Prussian troops at Duppel, signed the treaty at Gastein, which gave him the port of Kiel, and threw the population of the duchies into his arms. Throughout this contest Austria played but a secondary part; and even the material advantages she hoped to reap from it are escaping her. The annexation of the duchies to Prussia is imminent; it is imperiously commanded by the force of circumstances, no matter under what form or name—direct annexation, or personal union, a happy expression, by-the-way, invented by the ingenious statesman to satisfy the ephemeral susceptibilities of a generation morbidly desirous of self-government and independence. Public opinion calls for the territorial aggrandizement which is to make in the history of Prussia a fresh starting point for her real grandeur. It cannot be left unaffected without peril to her internal tranquillity. There is danger in respect of Austria; for were Prussia baffled in her scheme of annexation, Austria, now thoroughly humbled, would again lift her head, regain her influence in Germany, and make her adversary pay dearly for her momentary superiority. There is danger, too, in respect of the smaller States of the Germanic Confederation, which would again put forth pretensions to political independence, and refuse to follow in the wake of M. Bismark. But by whose aid can all this be accomplished? Assuredly not with that of his own Government and his own people only; for, enterprising as he is, he is not so rash as to stake the future of his country on a single cast. He must seek out a solid, faithful, durable alliance, which will enable him to carry out his object, without drawing the sword, by the sole prestige of an alliance, formidable in case of war, invincible in Congress or in conference; and the only power to which Prussia can hold out her hand is France.

An alliance of Prussia with Austria is simply impossible. The difference of races, and the diversities of religion, place an impassable gulf between them. The weakness of Austria was abundantly proved in the Italian war; and it is proved every day, when she requires the Germanic Confederation to declare that an attack on her territory shall be considered as an attack on the Confederation itself, and as a danger to it. No efficacious co-operation can be hoped for from a power that is scarcely able to keep the Italian people in check, to restore calm to Hungary, Bohemia, and Gallicia. For these and many other reasons Prussia would gain nothing by an Austrian alliance, and has nothing whatever to fear from her enmity. Of Italy it is unnecessary to speak. Italy is still occupied with her internal organization; and, embarrassed as she is at home, she can be seriously useful to nobody.

With regard to Russia and England, it is manifest that neither of them would consent to the aggrandizement of Prussia as a maritime power. England is too jealous of her supremacy at sea to permit the growth of a rival, least of all to contribute towards it; Russia would no longer be mistress of the Baltic, and, in case of a rupture, the Prussian fleet could, the first day hostilities commenced, seriously menace Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

But even though Russia might, in certain circumstances, be a powerful or a formidable friend, England has completely lost her influence, and John Bull, by his miserable abandonment of Denmark during the war with Prussia, has renounced his pretensions to an European protectorate. He has lost the taste for hazardous enterprises; his sword no longer quits its scabbard; and his will no longer turns the scale on his side. When his material interests are at stake he may shake off his torpor for a moment, and prepare to fight, but to fight with diplomatic notes and circulars. Then Fenianism in Ireland and mutinies in India are phantoms periodically recurring to paralyze his forces, just as Poland, even when stirring under her shroud, shakes the Muscovite colossus that has one foot in Europe and the other in Asia. Prussia has only to exhibit those two scarecrows and that of Hungary before Austria, to counterbalance the hostility of the three powers, since she can draw no advantage from their alliance. The Austrian alliance, the English alliance, the Russian alliance, may be disposed of in one word—impossible or useless.

France, then, is the only power whose alliance Prussia should seek. It is not that France has any views on the Rhine on the principle of natural frontiers. Indeed, France should put an end, once for all, to the unjust prejudices which Germany has conceived against her, and the bugbear of the "left bank," always held up as an obstacle between Germany and her, should vanish forever. At what price, then, could Prussia obtain this alliance? And what would she offer to the Cabinet of the Tuileries to remove all scruple? Though France has no need of the Rhine for her greatness, there is, in the direction of Sarrelouis, a certain "rectification of frontier" which would be very useful to her, and would scarcely be felt by Prussia. That concession, the limits of which might be easily determined by geographers and diplomatists, would remove every obstacle.

For France it would be a serious benefit; for the ceded territory contains the coal mines of Sarrebruck. Political advantage it would have none whatever. The Prussian Government could make the concession without derogating from its dignity, without incurring blame from the Chamber of Representatives, who on this point, and perhaps for the first time, would agree with it. By it Prussia would earn the alliance of France, and would have no enemy to fear, however formidable he might be. Austria would be paralyzed, Russia anxious, England disquieted; but all three, conscious of their weakness in presence of this formidable league of two homogeneous peoples, would not dream of disturbing the peace of Europe. The future of political Europe is in two words—Prussia and France.

An alliance between France and Russia is out of the question. It would at once provoke a European war. The old antagonism of France and Austria, the humbling of the house of Hapsburg contemplated by Henry IV and by nearly all the kings of France, make it unnecessary for the author to enter into details to show the impossibility of an alliance between these two States. All the attempts made to draw them closer to each other, whether on the part of M. de Kaunitz, the Emperor Joseph II, Louis XVI, or Napoleon I, were in vain. The French Government, which has ever defended the cause of nationalities, and has poured out the blood of its soldiers in every part of the world to maintain the chivalrous traditions of its policy, could never conclude a treaty with a power that denies and repudiates the bare idea of nationalities, for her greatest danger comes from her oppression of Hungary and Bohemia, Galicia and Croatia, Transylvania and Venice. The war in Italy proved that France had nothing to fear from Austria as a foe on the field of battle as she had nothing to hope from her as a friend in congress. The two Governments may, indeed, exchange courtesies and decorations; it may be the policy of an individual minister to dream of such an alliance, but it may happen that, amid all these courtesies and commercial treaties, a few terrible words may be heard, such as those which fell from Napoleon III on the 1st of January, 1859.

What the author says of the Anglo-French alliance I give in his own words:—The Anglo-French alliance has more adherents; and a certain party in France seek to cry up the reconciliation, for they do not venture to call it friendship, of two peoples who for ages have learned to hate each other and to meet only on fields of battle. To root out from French hearts the memory of the humiliating domination of the English in the middle ages, to obliterate that inveterate rancor, there is between the two nations neither amnity of race nor community of tastes. The Channel divides them, and political interests cannot seriously unite them.

What the one desires the other also desires, and if France casts a glance on Antwerp, Tangiers, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, they key of the Mediterranean, England has long cherished the same project, and fits out her ships to defend what she calls her right. After this review of the three great powers, whose alliance would be as useless as it is distasteful to France, what remains? What Government can hold out a friendly hand to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and on this pledge of amity build up a solid and profitable union? That Government is Prussia.

The interest of Prussia in this alliance is self-evident, and that of France is not less so. The Congress of Vienna, by increasing in 1815 the possessions of Prussia on the Rhine, intended to make any future alliance between these two Powers impossible. But that deed, done out of hatred to France, is now but a mere historical recollection. The interviews between the sovereigns, a commercial treaty, community of views, and an able minister have laid the basis of an understanding which may and should become a lasting friendship. The sympathy of the two peoples was recently shown on the arrival of the military bands of the Pomeranian regiments in Paris. They were received with enthusiasm—the foretaste of the harmony which may be expected on both sides.

The Emperor Napoleon III said thirteen years ago that "The empire was peace." The French are a military people, but they are not a quarrelsome people. Their ardent patriotism has been satisfied in two glorious wars, when the sword was drawn by their sovereign in behalf of nationalities, and in defence of the oppressed, and not for aggrandizement. Coming after a Government which, by its timid policy, incurred the reproach of wishing for peace at any price, the Emperor Napoleon III has restored to France the full prestige of her name. He has still a great moral mission to fulfil in Italy and the East. It is by peace, and peace only, that this noble task can be accomplished; and peace could only be secured by an alliance with Prussia.

France is one and homogeneous. She has no Ireland to depopulate; no Hungary to keep down; no Poland to blot out of the map of Europe. She can devote the whole of her effort to the noble works of peace; and the only enemy she may have to combat has been braved and vanquished by her sovereign by the bedside of cholera patients, and in the hospitals.

The following is the concluding passage of this pamphlet:—A certain press, purporting to be the organ of a fraction of public opinion, has more than once claimed, in the name of patriotism and of national security, the natural frontiers of France. The Emperor, out of his solicitude for the public weal, and for the grandeur and glory of the French name, listened to these bold, and sometimes ill-timed voices, and sought to regulate his policy according to a legitimate standard, with the prudence and sagacity which are the distinctive signs of his Government. By the annexation of Savoy and Nice he had satisfied these aspirations. But if he has been obliged to win these provinces in the field, he may by pacific means rectify his frontier towards the Rhine. What Prussia might cede to secure the friendship of France has been already shown. The Emperor may then, thanks to the strength he has imparted to the French people and to its Government, obtain this pacific conquest. Prussia opens her arms to him, and to conclude an alliance with her Napoleon III need not embroil himself with any one.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, April 7.

Nothing new transpired yesterday with regard to the prospects of war in Germany, but there seems to be a strong hope on the part of the leading powers connected with that country that Prussia will find it expedient to pause, owing to the representations made to her by the leading European powers.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavorable impression at Vienna.

THE FENIANS.

Sergeant Darragh, of the English army, tried by court martial for Fenianism, and planning a mutiny in Cork garrison, had been found guilty and sentenced by the court to be shot. Her Majesty had, however, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

THE LATEST ARRESTS—MORE FENIAN ARMS FOUND AND MORE ENGLISH DESERTERS.

Dublin (April 5) Correspondence of London Times.

The police yesterday morning arrested a man named John Harrison and lodged him in Kilmainham jail without troubling the magistrates. They had good reason for doing so, for although he called himself a compositor, he was prepared to distinguish himself in a different field of labor. At his lodgings, in No. 8 Harmony row, they found concealed behind the window-shutter, in the space for the pulley lines and weights, three seven-chamber revolvers, new and of the best make, a sword and three bullet moulds, with a quantity of cartridges and bullets. They found also in possession of the prisoner the "Life of Robert Emmett," the "Battle of Aughrim," and a number of seditious songs, which plainly indicated the use he intended to make of the arms and ammunition. As in all similar cases, the arrest was made in consequence of private information conveyed to the detectives.

Mr J. Slattery, owner of the public house near Dublin Castle, in which a number of persons were lately arrested on a charge of Fenianism, has been permitted to go out on bail. The Lord Lieutenant has also authorized the release of Mr. Grace, a prisoner from Thomastown, county Kilkenny. His father applied to Mr. McDonnell yesterday, to see whether Mr. Hort, the resident magistrate of Kilkenny, might take the securities there, but he was told that the bail must attend at the Mountjoy prison.

Two more persons—Michael Byrne and a private of the 10th Hussars—were brought up yesterday by the detectives as deserters. The latter was given over to the officers of his regiment, and inquiries are to be made about the former, whose regiment is in England.

William Burrows, a tax collector, No. 4 Lennox place, was charged at the head office yesterday with having a sword and bayonet without license. He said he intended to have them registered. He was discharged on bail, but the arms were detained.

John Barnes, taken up for using seditious language in a singing saloon, having excused himself on the plea of drunkenness, was liberated yesterday on his own recognizance.

Mr. O'Brennan, of Castlebar, proprietor of the Connaught *Patriot*, who was rearrested a short time ago, has been released on his own recognizance in £100.

The Limerick *Reporter* states that two more national schoolmasters—Murray and O'Leary—have been arrested at Croom, in that county, on a charge of Fenianism, with a person named Thornhill, said to be a relative of the postmaster.

The Kilkenny police made an important discovery of arms and ammunition near the city of Waterford, in a public house, on Tuesday. In one of the rooms they found a beautiful revolver (American pattern) and a dagger. On searching in the garden they dug up an immense chest, filled with rifle bullets, ball cartridges, and a great quantity of powder. The owner of the house was arrested, and further arrests in that quarter are expected. Kilkenny county reaches to the city of Waterford.

A man named Quinn, said to have been actively employed in promoting the Fenian cause in Scotland, has been arrested in Sligo on a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant.

A cooper, named Horgan, has been arrested in Cork as a suspected Fenian.

The grand jury of the city of Cork have expressed their warm approval of the conduct of the Government in putting down the Fenian conspiracy.

THE FENIANS

Killian's Military Movements at an End—General Meade Supersedes Him at Eastport, and Killian Quits the Scene—Neutrality to be Preserved—The British North American Fleet in St. Croix River—Trial of the Fenians a Fizzle—Failure of the Crown Counsel to Prove any Criminality.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

EASTPORT, Me., April 19.—The Fenian schooner Pray was again seized by the authorities, and last night a quantity of arms were spirited away from her by the Fenians, under the guns of the American war ship Winooski. A picket boat discovered the parties, who were engaged in the work with boats and muffled oars. The picket boat gave chase, but the Fenian boats disappeared mysteriously. It is supposed that they made several trips before they were discovered, and stole away large quantities of arms. Some parties were arrested on the schooner, but subsequently released.

Major-General Meade arrived this forenoon. Collector Long had an interview with him, after which the Fenian schooner Pray was brought to the wharf and unloaded of the arms, which were conveyed to Fort Sullivan.

General Meade finally announced his intention to enforce the neutrality laws, as far as lay within his power. Troops came to him from Portland, and others are *en route* for the frontier. The other schooner is still in custody, in consequence of alleged informality in her papers of sale.

General Killian left suddenly on the Boston boat. His destination is said to be unknown even to prominent leaders here.

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE AND PART OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA SQUADRON AT ST. ANDREWS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., April 19.—Her Majesty's frigate Duncan arrived yesterday at 5 P. M. She has aboard Admiral Sir James Hope and the 17th Regiment. The Duncan has eighty-one guns and nine hundred men.

There are three men-of-war now in the harbor, viz:—The flagship Duncan and steamships Rosario and Fawn, respectively sixteen and seventeen guns. On board the Fawn there is a battery of horse artillery, consisting of Armstong guns. The steamships Tamar and Simoom are hourly expected.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL MEADE AND THE BRITISH GENERAL DOYLE—THE LATTER TRUSTING TO GENERAL MEADE TO MAINTAIN OUR NEUTRALITY.

CALAIS, Me., April 19.—Major-General Meade, with sixty United States Regulars, arrived here in the steamer Regulator from Eastport, about one P. M. to-day.

He had an enthusiastic reception in the City Hall, where he was introduced to the citizens by ex-Mayor Whidden. He stated that he was here to see that no infraction of the laws should take place.

General Doyle, from the St. Stephens side, had a private interview with General Meade on board the Regulator.

On account of the arrival of United States troops here, no part of the British regiment in her Majesty's frigate Duncan were landed at St. Stephens. The entire regiment will be stationed at St. Andrews, the United States forces being deemed sufficient to prevent a disturbance in this quarter.

General Meade left for Eastport at three o'clock. He expects more United States troops at Eastport to-morrow. He promised the people of Calais to return hither in about a week.

Governor Gordon and General Doyle, attended by their respective suites, are at St. Stephens.

MORE UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR THE FRONTIER.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 19.—It is stated that General Meade has telegraphed for more troops to be sent to Eastport, that all the troops in this vicinity are to be forwarded, and others are expected here.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS RECALLED FROM THE FRONTIER.

TORONTO, C. W., April 19.—The volunteers which were sent to the Lower Canada frontier have been recalled, Fenian raids being no longer feared.

THE CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF MURPHY AND HIS COMRADES—THE CROWN FAILS TO PROVE ANYTHING CRIMINAL AND ASKS FOR TIME TO HUNT EVIDENCE, ETC.

CORNWALL, C. W., April 19.—The examination of witnesses against the arrested Fenians was continued to-day.

McNamee, the reputed Fenian Head Centre, testified that four years ago he had been sent to New York to invite Mr. O'Mahony to lecture to the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. Mr. O'Mahony declined to come. He (McNamee) did not know then that Mr. O'Mahony was forming the Fenian Brotherhood; considered that Ireland had grievances which should be redressed in some way; Irish Canadian Catholics had little to complain of. McNamee's evidence greatly dissatisfied the Crown counsel. His loyalty has been for a long time suspected, and it is believed he might have told more if he had liked.

Alexander Hunter, a telegraph operator, testified that he had interpreted a cipher message sent from New York to Toronto. Could not swear that the interpretation was correct; he had guessed at some of the words. It did not agree exactly with the system he supposed it to have been constructed upon. The cipher might have been sent imperfectly by the telegraph.

Sheedy testified that he was present at the meeting on St. Patrick's day, alleged to have been seditious. The detectives had sworn falsely as to Stafford having been present.

Mike Murphy and his seven associates have been the only cases examined. They are remanded until next Wednesday.

It is said that the Crown had failed in its efforts to produce proofs of guilt, and has asked for time to take up additional evidence.

Colonel Wheeler will be examined to-morrow. He will probably be remanded for examination with the other prisoners. Sheedy will be tried in Toronto. He has been brought here simply as a witness.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NOVEL WAGER.—An amusing story is going the round of the Paris clubs. It appears that a short time ago a foreign prince made a heavy bet that he would be arrested by the police without committing any offence whatever, or in any way provoking the authorities. The bet having been taken by a member of the Imperial Club, the prince went to one of the most aristocratic cafes in Paris, dressed in a battered hat, a ragged blouse, and boots all in holes; and, sitting down at one of the tables, ordered a cup of coffee. The waiters, however, paid no attention to so suspicious-looking a customer, upon which the prince put his hand in his pocket and showed them a bundle of bank notes. The proprietor then ordered the coffee to be served, sending to the nearest police station for a sergent de ville. The prince was duly arrested and taken to the commissary of police, where he stated who he was, and was afterwards taken to the gentleman with whom he made the bet to prove his identity. A similar story was told at Vienna some time ago, of a Hungarian Prince Seandar, M. Metternich's son-in-law, who, in order to make his arrest quite sure, took the bank notes out of his boots.

EIGHT-HOUR ESTABLISHMENT AT CHICAGO.—The Chicago (Ill.) *Advocate* asserts that a tobacco firm in that city, employing from twenty-five to thirty hands, have adopted the eight-hour system. Their experience is that as much work is turned out in eight hours as used to be in ten, and as a fruit of their experience, they pay their workmen the same wages under the new as they paid under the old system.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Loritz von Baulback as Vice-Consul of Oldenburg at Milwaukie, and also as Vice-Consul of Bavaria at the same city.

Bills Signed by the President.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the transfer of a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, which is to pay for the vessel; also, the resolution protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous crimes on condition of emigrating to the United States; and the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended and provisioning militia forces to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. The sum of $6,716,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

Pardons by the President.

The President has pardoned John G. Harris, of Kentucky, convicted of a violation of the revenue law; Horace L. Jones, of Michigan, convicted of embezzling from the mails; Wallace W. Whittlesy, of the District of Columbia, convicted of abstracting public records from the United States Treasury Depot; and George Warren Townsend, of Massachusetts, convicted of attempting fraud on the Enrolment Division of the Provost Marshal's office.

Marines Gone to Eastport, Me.

A company of marines, numbering 108 men, have been sent from the Washington Barracks to Eastport, Maine, to maintain our neutrality laws on the border, in view of the Fenian movements thereabouts. The steamer *Augusta*, carrying ten guns, left the Washington Navy Yard yesterday for Eastport, Maine.

A Wedding.

The only daughter of Senator Nye was married last evening to John R. Waller, a New York merchant. The bridal party left for New York.

Internal Revenue.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has been at work reorganizing the collection districts in the States of Virginia and Tennessee, so as to make them correspond with the Congressional districts. The agents to fill the positions thus created are already under consideration, and will be appointed within a few days.

Senator Fessenden Sick with Varioloid.

Senator Fessenden's illness has developed into varioloid.

The President's Speech.

A satirical Congressman pronounces the President's speech to the colored people remarkable only for the total omission of all mention of himself.

Promotion and Appointment.

Captain Edward Robinson, of New York, late Assistant Adjutant-General, has been breveted major, and appointed United States Consul at Strasbourg. In view of the anticipated war between the German Powers, Strasbourg is destined to be a place of much political importance, it being the easternmost fortress of France. A large army of observation will probably be stationed there. Major Robinson, from his knowledge of European languages and politics, is well qualified for the position.

A Contribbtion.

The Union Congressional Committee yesterday received, through the Hon. William D. Kelley, the check of W. Still, a colored man of Philadelphia, for $1289.50, contributed by the associations of colored people in that city, for aiding in the circulation of Congressional speeches in favor of manhood suffrage.

Sale of Hospital Stores.

The Government sales of hospital stores, which have taken place here from time to time during the past six months, have netted the Government about $1,000,000.

General Baker's Report.

Detective Baker has made a very voluminous report in reference to bounty-jumping frauds perpetrated under the calls for troops. He traces the jumpers from the time of being sworn in till their reaching the field. He shows that of the five hundred thousand men called out and sworn in by the Government, only one hundred and sixty-eight thousand reached the field as soldiers, though thousands of others received their bounties. This wholesale system of fraud is shown to have been perpetrated in nearly every loyal State.

Southern Federal Appointment.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report in favor of E. T. Parker as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and reject Ellmore as Collector of Mobile, on account of his participation in the Rebellion.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs as New York and Philadelphia for the week ending April 14, were as follows:—New York, $2,857,090; Philadelphia, $193,778.

Prize Money.

All payments of naval prize money on lists upon which no sums have yet been paid have been suspended for the present, until certain rules for their payment shall be determined by the decision of the Supreme Court, before which several prize cases are now pending.

Smuggling from Canada.

The concurrent testimony of the Customs officers stationed on the Canadian frontier shows that, notwithstanding the predictions of many, smuggling operations have decreased since the termination of the Reciprocity treaty.

Attack on Colored People.

On Monday evening an attack was made with stones by the rowdies of this city on the barracks of the colored troops. This morning some houses on New York avenue, belonging to colored people, were set fire to and five houses were destroyed.

Kenthcky Department Commander.

Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis has been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, to relieve General John M. Palmer, who has tendered his resignation.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Cholera Panic—Houses to Rent—Personal—Jeff. Davis to be Released on Parole, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—There is considerable alarm here about the approach of the cholera, and active preparations are making by the authorities and citizens to ward it off. Many people are already making arrangements in anticipation to leave for country resorts, at the earliest opportunity. Nearly all eligible locations in the surrounding country have been procured, and boarding places selected for the summer. There is an unusually large number of city houses and furniture offered for rent, at low prices. At present the city is yet perfectly healthy.

Chief Justice Chase, General Howard, and other distinguished persons will address a meeting to-night to consider the physical and moral improvement of the colored race.

It is stated on high authority that Jeff. Davis will soon be released on terms similar to those of C. C. Clay.

The Fenian War.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The gunboat *De Soto* sailed last night for Eastport.

The *Tribune's* special Eastport despatch says there is no excitement, and the presence of a few Fenians organizing circles is the only foundation for the sensation.

The *World's* Calais (Me.) despatch reports the excitement immense over nothing. Seventeen Fenians compose the right wing of the grand army, under Captain Garner. The left rests at Eastport, under Captain Doyle.

The Sound Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer *State of Maine*, of the New London line, struck a rock night before last, at the mouth of the Thames river, but got off, it was thought, without serious damage. Last night, on her return voyage, she sprung a leak, and was compelled to transfer her passengers to the steamer *Old Colony*, of the Fall River route, which vessel brought them here. The *State of Maine* will probably reach here this afternoon.

The Steamer "Jamaica Packet."

ATLANTIC CITY, April 20.—The steamship *Jamaica Packet*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of coffee and spices, is ashore on Absecom Beach. Her cargo has been landed in good order. The ship is well up on the beach, in good condition, and will be got off.

Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—A large meeting was held in the Exchange last night, for the purpose of tendering aid to the Cincinnati and Chatanooga Railroad Company. Nearly $600,000 was subscribed.

The Steamship "Persia."

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamship *Persia* has arrived up at her dock.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—James Keenan vs. William Flood. An action to recover a sum claimed for the nursing and attending upon the wife of the defendant by the plaintiff's wife, who is also a daughter of the defendant. It is alleged that these services were rendered during the summer months for several years past. The defense offered no testimony, but contended before the jury that the services, being rendered by a child, were only such as a child should render to an invalid parent. Verdict for plaintiff for $260.

Richard G. White vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, by reason of an accident occurring on the defendant's railroad. The plaintiff, on the 21st of September, 1864, was a passenger on a train which at Towsontown came in collision with a coal train, at a very early hour in the morning. Some of the cars took fire and the plaintiff, on endeavoring to escape from the car in which he was, found the doors locked; he then jumped from one of the windows, and sustained injuries which, it is alleged, resulted in paralysis of the spine. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—President Judge Sharswood.—Manly & Co. vs. Thomas S. Serrill. An action on an award of arbitrators. It is alleged that the plaintiffs and defendant had been engaged in certain stock operations in the stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Company, and differences arising, agreed to refer the matter to arbitrators for settlement. On their award this action is brought. On trial.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Court was in session this morning, and engaged with the regular Orphans' Court business.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Desertion cases were before the Court. Augustus Thompson, colored, was charged with the desertion of his wife. They had been married ten years, and had one child. The prosecutrix testified that Augustus had left her and her child without the means of support. The defendant says that he and his wife and child were living in a house with the sister of his wife, and that he paid half the rent, and did everything in his power to support his family respectably, and succeeded right well.

But the sister-in-law, for some reason unknown to him, rejected him from the house. He then went to his wife and asked her to come with him, and promised to do his utmost for her. But she preferred remaining with her sister. Augustus testified to the Judge his willingness to take his wife and support her to the best of his ability. Accordingly the Judge, after giving a little advice, discharged Augustus, and the parties departed.

Henry Day was charged with desertion. Being a box-maker by trade, he told his wife that he was going out West to get work. He started, but when he arrived at Pittsburg he discovered he had not money enough to complete his journey, and he returned to Philadelphia. When he reached this place he stopped at a drinking saloon, and was soon intoxicated. His better half learning this, had him arraigned upon a charge of desertion, but the Judge did not agree with her as to the legality of the charge, and acquitted the defendant.

James P. Rice was charged with desertion. Having promised to do better in the future, he was discharged.

Godfrey Worshing was charged with desertion. It appears that both parties were equally in fault; there ore the Judge told them to be peaceable and affectionate for the time to come, and sent them home.

LARGE INCREASE OF ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON THE PUBLIC LANDS.—In the month of March, forty-nine thousand seven hundred acres were disposed of at the district land office at Boonville, Missouri—the greater part for homestead actual settlement, a part as cash sales, amounting to ten thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars, and the residue bounty land locations. In the same month, at the La Crosse Land Office in Wisconsin, seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six acres were disposed of—the larger portion for homestead actual settlement, and the residue taken by agricultural and mechanic college land scrip, and by cash sales and bounty land warrants. At the Topeka (Kansas) United States Land Office, over five thousand acres were taken up and disposed of in the same month—the largest part for actual settlement.

—The cabinet of the Tuileries having intimated to Prince Couza that his presence in Paris during the sittings of the Paris Conference would be inopportune, he is prolonging his stay at Vienna.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 20, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 104¾, an advance of ¼; 6s of 1881 at 105½, an advance of ⅛; and 7·30s at 101⅛@101⅜, the latter rate an advance of ⅛. State and City loans are in fair demand at full prices. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 88@88¼; new City 6s at 92¾; and old do. at 88½.

Railroad shares are unchanged. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32⅜@32½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 119, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; North Pennsylvania at 39¾, no change; Catawissa common at 39¾@40, no change; preferred do. at 30⅜@30⅝, a slight decline; and Minehill at 54¾, a decline of ¼. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Norristown; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there very little doing. Hestonville sold at 42; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19¼. 70½ was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 79 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 32¾, a slight advance; and Susquehanna Canal at 16⅛@16⅜; 24¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; and 48½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue dull. Ocean sold at 9¾@9½, the latter rate an advance of ¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2500 U S 6s '81......105½	200 sh Sch N pf s5int 32¾
$3000 U S 5-20s 62....104¾	200 sh do......... 32¾
$1000 do....reg..101¼	100 sh do.......b5 32¾
$700 City 6s, new... 92¾	50 sh do......... 32¾
$4500 do......old 88½	1500 sh Catawissa, lots 40
$2000 Alleg Co 5s... 73	50 sh do......... 39¾
$1500 U S 7·30s. Jne.101¼	100 sh Ocean.....b30 9½
$500 do..........101¼	100 sh do......... 9¾
$10000 do..........101¼	100 sh do......b30 9½
$1500 Pa 5s......... 88¼	100 sh do......... 9¾
100 sh Phil & Erie... 32⅜	100 sh Cata pf.s60wn 30⅝
200 sh do......s30 32½	100 sh do..b5 wn. 30⅜
100 sh N Penna....... 39¾	100 sh 13th & 15th... 19¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............126⅞	12 M..............127¼
11 A. M..............127¼	1 P. M..............127

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..........................	126¾	127¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..............	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency..................	½	¼
New York Exchange.....................	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold....................			126¾	127¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s........			120	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	10½	11
"	"	July, 1864....	10¼	10½
"	"	August, 1864....	9½	10
"	"	October, 1864....	8½	9
"	"	Dec., 1864....	7½	8
"	"	May, 1865....	5½	5½
"	"	August, 1865....	3½	4
"	"	Sept., 1865....	3½	3½
"	"	October, 1865....	2½	3

—The following is the weekly report of the tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons Cwt.
For the week ending April 12, 1869........	36,004 10
Corresponding week last year............	20,803 10
Increase..................................	15,201 00
For season to date.........................	172,287 10
Corresponding time last year.............	105,105 10
Increase for this year......................	67,182 00

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 20.—Cloverseed of prime quality is in fair demand, but the market is bare of the article; small sales are reported at $4@5 75 for common and choice. There is no Timothy here. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $2·55@2 60.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $29 per ton, but there is nothing doing.

There is less doing in the Flour Market, but with continued light receipts and stocks, holders are stiff in their views; sales of 1500 barrels at $9@10 for Northwestern extra family; $10 50 to $11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and small lots of superfine at $7@7 75; extras at $8@9; and fancy brands at $11@15, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4·75@5. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat, but common is less in quired after; sales of 4500 bushels at $2·55@2·65 for choice, including 1500 bushels spring at $1·80; white ranges from $2 60 to $2·90. Rye is scarce and in moderate request, with small sales at 93@95c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand and there is more coming forward; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 83@85c, closing at 83c. Oats are active and prices have advanced 1c. per bushel; sales of 1000 bushels Delaware at 60@61c.

No change in Barley or Malt.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at $2·25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27@2 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton is quiet at 37c. for Middlings. Flour is dull; State has declined 15@20c; sales of 8000 bbls. at $7@8 75 for State; $8·75@12 for Ohio; $7@7·58 for Western. Southern heavy; 550 bbls. sold at $9·60@16. Canada is 10@20c. lower; 380 bbls. sold at $7 80@12 25. Wheat dull and nominally 2@4c lower. Corn firm, but quiet. Beef firm. Pork steady at $26 25 for Mess. Lard firm at 16⅜@19½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat firm; white, $3·10@3 30; red, $2 60@2 70. Corn active at 95@96 for white; and 90c. for yellow. Oats dull and 2c. lower. Provisions dull. Lard 18½@19c. Groceries steady. Whisky dull and nominal.

A LEGLESS AND ARMLESS MATHEMATICIAN.—In the Department of the Loire, in France, there is a wonderful mathematician named Grandmage, who was born without arms or legs. At the age of four he was able to solve ordinary sums in his head; as he grew old, his mind became further developed, and he wished to learn to read and write. He was taught the letters of the alphabet in secret, for his father thought that the boy would be less an object of pity if he possessed any instruction; the child, however, succeeded in his determination to learn. He writes a clear running hand, which he traces readily with a pen held in his mouth, directed by a fleshy appendage which nature has placed on his right shoulder. He answers without written calculations the most difficult arithmetical problems applied to commercial, financial, and industrial operations; and recently at Compiegne several members of the University put to him questions so complicated that to solve a single one would take an hour's work, and yet he gave the correct answer almost immediately. Fifteen medals have been awarded to him by learned societies.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Testimony of the Vanquished.

From the Times.

The same philosophical characteristics that distinguished the speeches of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, appear in his testimony recently given before the Committee on Reconstruction. It differs very strikingly in several respects, and in none more than in its vein of philosophy, from the testimony of General Lee. Lee declined to indulge in speculative fancies; refused to go below the surface, or to set forth anything that was not quite palpable upon the face of it. He could hardly be drawn into the answering of questions involving political views, and was cautious to the last degree as to the force and bearing of every word he uttered. Stephens was more open and free, more explicit and exact, as well as more rhetorical, less dubious, and less fearful; and was not backward in exhibiting—what of course he possesses—a far more thorough knowledge of political influences and laws, and a far more extensive apprehension of the springs of human action and the forces that govern the popular will.

The two names just mentioned are those of the two foremost men in the Southern States. The testimony of no other party or parties could be of equal importance or historical value, unless it were that of Jefferson Davis. *His* testimony, moreover, would have more historical interest than practical value. He is capable of telling the world some things about the inside working and actual conduct of the Rebellion, which we should probably learn from no other source; but as he has been kept in close confinement ever since the fall of the Confederacy, he knows little of the great moral changes which have come over the Southern people since that time. Moreover, it is probable that Davis is now, among Southerners, quite exceptional in his feelings and views.

As the actual figure-head of the great Southern Confederacy, and its representative men before the world, it is probable—and in truth we understand it to be a fact—that he still regards himself as the guardian of its ruins, and the sentimental defender of its wrecked fortunes—its putative parent and its inconsolable mourner; he will neither restrain his bitterness against its destroyers nor acquiesce in the decrees whose supremacy is inevitable. This may all be quite as pitiful as it is puerile; but it is what might have been expected of Davis, and what would render any evidence that might be extracted from him more entertaining than anything else.

We are by no means committing ourselves to the political philosophy of Stephens, as set forth in his testimony, when we say that in many particulars it possesses the characteristics that are ordinarily designated statesmanlike. Stephens displays a faith more or less firm in principle and profound regard for that which is expedient. Mistaken frequently in the apprehension of truth—as in his celebrated "cornerstone" blunder—he yet exhibits a perpetual tendency to base himself on broad and established doctrines; but, when the application of any one of those doctrines to the circumstances of practical life is palpably impossible, he would either ignore it altogether, or for the time being subordinate it.

He declares himself, for example, to have been a Union man at the epoch of secession; but finding secession inevitable, and the Confederacy an accomplished fact, he became a leader of the new Confederacy, in order that he might do all in his power to rescue and perpetuate the principles established in the old Constitution and the political forms established in the original Union. So now, again, he is still a believer in the "separate sovereignty of the several States," though it will be observed he does not now reiterate as strongly as he proclaimed in the South two or three years ago, the "ultimate, absolute sovereignty" of each State; but while, as he alleges, his "convictions on the original abstract question have undergone no change," he accepts the issue of the war as settling it finally against his views. We say that, as things go, views of this style are considered philosophical enough, and though they neither indicate the clearest initial convictions, the highest order of principle, the spirit that actuates martyrs, nor the man who is fit to rule in great crises, they pass current as meritorious in ordinary times, and furnish a rule of conduct not altogether inapplicable in the common work of government.

Mr. Stephens sets forth views analogous in principle to his own, as having controlled the action of the Southern people in the past, and as still controlling it. Circumstances, such as the secession of South Carolina, compelled the citizens of Georgia to act against their own convictions, and though Unionists in principle, they fell into, indorsed, and fought for the destructive policy of disunion. They had always believed, however, that the State had the right of secession, and though Mr. Stephens is cautious on this subject, remarking that "some may have changed their opinion in this respect, but it would be an unusual thing, as well as a difficult matter, for a whole people to change their convictions upon abstract principles," yet he reiterates with great force that the entire State, like himself, has accepted the result of the war on this question, or on those questions, as final, and will in no case bring them again into dispute in the arena of war. They tried war, he says, for the maintenance of their rights, but having found that it destroyed them all, they will now and henceforth seek their maintenance only by ways of peace.

It is not in the novelty of Mr. Stephens' statements that their interest and value lie; but as furnishing the ablest analysis of the grounds of Southern political action, and as a personal narration of the processes of his own intellect, during two great historical crises, they are of enduring interest.

What Free Trade did for the South.

From the Tribune.

"Cotton is King!" shouted the South, "and labor is the business of slaves." Selfish, arrogant, and confident in the secure possession of a fancied monopoly, the South determined, through her politicians, to "play it alone" on agriculture. She periodically smashed our protective tariffs, and established British free trade on the ruin of Northern manufactures, and sought to drive the mechanical labor of the free States to the unoccupied Western lands, and to force it to augment the production of bread and meat to cheaply feed her slaves while raising cotton. The South played deep her "lone" game on agriculture. In the midst of it she burst into war on the North—stalked out of her cotton-fields into battle-fields. How naked the lunatic was! Exclusively devoted to planting, importing everything, making nothing, free trade from her crown to her foot, she began fighting without iron manufactures, without cloth manufactures, without leather manufactures. She had no metals nor machinery for making arms and ammunition—no establishments for making machinery of transportation—no powder mills—no paper mills to make cartridges or even regimental muster rolls. She had no navy to keep open her ports for the introduction of supplies from Europe; no rolling mills or shops to keep her railroads in running order. Cotton alone she had, but she had no bagging to put it in. She was poor, needy, naked, and powerless, save in her courage, arrogance, and determination—an awful monument of the fruits of British free trade. There are Southerners who clearly see this truth. Among them is Alexander H. H. Stuart, Congressman elect from Virginia. He declared in the Staunton *Spectator* of February 27:—

"The recent war has taught us some useful lessons. It has shown us how dependent we have been on the North and foreign countries, and how helpless we were when cut off from the outside world. Let us profit by this painful and humiliating experience, and try and put ourselves on a better footing in future.

"Why should we not beat the North with their own weapons? We have as much inventive genius as they, and we have, as I have shown, greatly the advantage in geographical position, and all the physical elements necessary to a successful prosecution of manufacturing industry.

"The North asked protection for her white labor, which was essential to its existence, because it had to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. The South, needing no protection for its peculiar labor and productions, because they had no formidable competition in the markets of the world, refused to accord it to the free labor of the North, and thus, by a short-sighted and mistaken policy, the two systems were brought into a relation of antagonism which culminated in the war. If we had supported the protective system, I really believe we would have had no war. If you will revert to the history of the last forty years, you will find that whenever we had a protective tariff comparative quiet prevailed in the country; but as soon as protection to free labor was withdrawn, sectional excitement and animosity followed."

These are the words of a statesman, honored and distinguished by twenty-five years of service in important public trusts. They outline a plan for the truest, best, and only reconstruction of the South and restoration of the Union. Will not both North and South accept it?

The Reconstruction of the Cabinet the First Duty of the President.

From the Herald.

President Johnson must be convinced by this time that those members of his Cabinet who are opposing his restoration policy have not sufficient respect for their own dignity nor regard for his position to throw up their portfolios. It must also be quite evident to him that they are retaining their positions for the express purpose of assisting the radicals in Congress in their efforts to defeat the measures of his administration. Whether this is their intention or not, such is plainly the practical effect of their course. The fact that they are known to be using the patronage of their several departments to strengthen the radicals, and the President at the same time retaining them in his Cabinet, confuses the minds of the people. It creates doubt and hesitancy in regard to the objects of his administration.

This confusion is precisely what the radicals desire; for with it they are able to discourage the conservative Republicans and dishearten them in their efforts to sustain the President's restoration policy. They imagine that all that is necessary for their complete success is to continue the present *regime* until after the next Congressional election, when they believe that they will have everything their own way. This shows very plainly that the greatest danger which now threatens Andrew Johnson's Administration is the intriguing against him by his own constitutional advisers. It has already increased the strength of the radicals in Congress and given them so large a majority that the President is unable to carry through any of his measures.

As long as such men as Stanton, Harlan, and Speed are permitted to remain in their present positions, just so long will they use the influence of their departments against the Executive, and for the express purpose of building up the radicals. This fact of itself proves the necessity of an immediate change, and their prompt removal by the President. This action should be taken by Mr. Johnson without delay, before they succeed in strengthening the radical politicians with the people. There is no doubt that the great mass of the people approve Mr. Johnson's restoration policy, and will sustain the measures of his administration. But this does not appear to have any weight with the present Congress, and will, therefore, be without avail to the President until another Congress is elected and takes its seat in the national legislative halls.

To postpone reconstruction until then will be a serious calamity to the country. It will increase our difficulties and lead us to dangerous complications both at home and abroad. But whatever is accomplished sooner than that will have to be done through the present Congress. It is with them that he is now obliged to deal. It is essential for his own sake and that of the country that he should have a party there strong enough to check the radical majority, and, if possible, control it. This he could have had today were it not for the intrigues of the radicals in his own Cabinet. These spies in his camp must be removed. Their opposition to the measures of his administration has already become a too serious question for the President to longer hesitate or trifle with them.

We are aware of and can appreciate the delicacy which a man like Mr. Johnson would have in reference to the removal of those men from office who were associated with his lamented predecessor, but he has by his forbearance, even in the face of provocations, already allowed this to control his actions too long for his own good. Aside from that, there is too much at stake for him to allow feelings of delicacy to control his action. He has tried the radicals long enough by letting them have their own way and the support of several of the most important departments of the Government. Now let him try and see what virtue there is in a harmonious administration. It is certain that every day that he retains the radical disorganizers in his Cabinet he loses strength in the present Congress, and the revolutionary party in that body becomes more powerful and defiant. In view of these facts it is essentially necessary that the President should act at once in this matter. It has reached a point where a reconstruction of his Cabinet becomes a necessity. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by prompt action. Let him, then, boldly assume the responsibility, and select from the ranks of the conservative Republicans constitutional advisers to take the place of every radical disorganizer now in his Cabinet, and he will find that it will work like magic on the politicians in and out of Congress. It will show to them that he is in earnest, reassure the public, and encourage the friends of his administration everywhere.

Is the Habeas Corpus Still Suspended?

From the World.

We are no favorers of subtlety and finesse in politics. In a free country, where government is under the control, or supposed to be under the control, of public opinion, proclamations and documents addressed to the mass of citizens should have no other meaning than that which the ordinary sense of plain people would naturally put upon the words. This sound rule has been egregiously transgressed in the President's proclamation of April 2, if the interpretation now put on it at Washington be the one originally intended. It is given out, nay, it is asserted in an official telegram, that the Proclamation of Peace does not remove martial law nor restore the habeas corpus in the Southern States. We suppose we must regard the following surprising correspondence as genuine:—

"AUGUSTA, Ga., April 16.—Major-General Howard:—Does the President's proclamation remove martial law in this State? If so, General Brannon does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees. Please answe rby telegraph. DAVIS TILSON,
"Brigadier-General of Volunteers."

To this the following answer was sent yesterday, by direction of the President:—

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 17.—The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority.
"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

If the Proclamation of Peace does not remove martial law and restore the habeas corpus, it would puzzle everybody but its author to tell why it was issued. For aught we can see, the President might just as well have published a curiously constructed conundrum. A good puzzling conundrum would have precisely the same legal effect; and if anybody had succeeded in guessing it, it might have proved a good deal more entertaining. The Proclamation introduced itself by a long string of *whereases*, reciting the reasons for its issue, and culminating, at the point of junction, as follows:—

"And whereas, standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion.

"And whereas, the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated—

"Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

"In testimony whereof I," etc.

If anybody can reconcile these energetic declarations with the continued existence of martial law, we shall award more credit to the ingenuity of the interpreter than to the candor of the author of a document so deceptively worded. What possible connection is there between the premises and the conclusion, when this recital of the peril and mischief of martial law is made the ground of a proclamation which does not remove it? We are here told in one sentence that martial law and the suspension of the habeas corpus ought not to be allowed except for "suppressing insurrection or rebellion;" in the next sentence, we are told of the "overthrow" of the insurrection, nay, of its "final suppression." Put the two sentences together, and they amount to a declaration that there is no longer any possible justification for martial law, and this is followed by a solemn proclamation that the insurrection which has "heretofore existed" in the ten enumerated States "is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded." How, in the name of reason, can an insurrection that is at end justify things which were allowable only as instruments for its "suppression?"

We can discover nothing in the proclamation of the subtle, artful, dodging Secretary of State; but if it is to be explained away, we can easily discern Mr. Seward's finger in that.

The reply to the Georgia Freedmen's Bureau, objectionable as we deem its substance, will bear one interpretation which is creditable to President Johnson's enduring tenacity of purpose. It totally ignores the Civil Rights bill, and suggests the inquiry whether President Johnson regards it as a law. If the proteges of the Georgia Freedmen's Bureau are maltreated, the Civil Rights bill not only authorizes, but enjoins upon, the officers of the Bureau to make arrests, and bring the offenders to justice:—

"Section 4. That the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or territorial courts as by this act have cognizance of the offense; and with a view of affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the territories of the United States, from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act."

Now, when the officers of the Georgia Freedmen's Bureau doubted their authority to make further arrests under martial law, the President might simply have directed their attention to this section of the Civil Rights bill, where they are authorized to make arrests "with a view to affording reasonable "protection to all persons in the constitutional rights of equality before the law." It is as clear a case under the Civil Rights bill as there could possibly be; and yet the President ignores that law entirely, and has recourse to martial law. Of the two evils this may be the least; and though inconsistent with the Proclamation, it is, after a fashion, technically defensible.

Its technical defense (which is sufficient to protect the President and those who act under him from legal consequences) rests on the peculiar language of the act of Congress authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus. That act empowers the President, by proclamation, to suspend the habeas corpus "throughout the United States," and "during the present Rebellion." Only eleven States ever having been proclaimed in Rebellion, and the suspension being authorized in the whole thirty-six, the law established the principle (so far as an act of Congress could establish it), that, while the suspension must be contemporary with the Rebellion in time, it need not be co-extensive with it in space: in other words, that the writ may be suspended in States not actually in rebellion, provided rebellion exists anywhere, in any of the States. This principle has been repeatedly acted upon by President Johnson himself. On the 13th of June, 1865, he proclaimed that the rebellion had ended in the State of Tennessee; but said, in the same proclamation, that it should not be construed as impairing the suspension of the habeas corpus or the existence of military law. On the first of December he issued a proclamation annulling the suspension of the habeas corpus in all the States and Territories, with certain enumerated exceptions; among them, Kentucky and Tennessee, one of which had never been proclaimed in insurrection, and the other had been proclaimed out of it. As Texas was not included in the Peace Proclamation, it may be regarded as still technically in rebellion, and on the principle adverted to, the President may keep the habeas corpus suspended, and martial law in operation, wherever he chooses. So that if Congress should undertake to impeach him, or anybody should think fit to prosecute his agents for illegal arrests, he has precisely the same defense that Mr. Lincoln and his agents would have had, when they made similar arrests in New York, on the ground that there was a Rebellion in some other part of the country.

It is very possible that this Georgia application was a got-up inquiry, by which the radicals meant to test the President on the Civil Rights bill. If he had reason to suppose so, his reply was skilful. "*If* the civil tribunals fail to afford protection, resort to martial law; but avoid it if you can," is the substance of his direction; and, hateful as martial law is in a free country, this is not a bad Roland for the radicals' Oliver. But though martial law is not in dangerous hands, we should be recreant to our principles, and false to antecedents to which we look back with pride, if we failed to reprobate it, even when its ghost reappears to sear the eye balls of its original friends.

The Radicals.

From the Daily News.

History is full of striking examples of the corrupting influences of power, but it furnishes no parallel for the course pursued by the radical wing of the Republican party since they succeeded in securing complete and undisputed control of the Government. It is true the men who shape the policy and direct the action of this party have always been bad men, and their protean party—protean so far, at least, as name is concerned—has always been a bad and corrupt party. But they would not have dared twenty, or even ten years ago, to entertain the purposes they now openly avow, or so recklessly to unveil their nefarious designs. They still, indeed, profess to reverence the Constitution and respect the laws; but the thin veil of hypocrisy which, with scornful carelessness, they spread over their motives, only serves, like the meretricious drapery of the harlot, to show off the corruption it does not hide.

Ten years ago the people of the United States were free, and their Government was representative. To-day, an oligarchy which has destroyed the Constitution, defied the laws and usurped despotic powers, makes a mere mock of our once-boasted liberties. And when their authority is questioned they do not attempt to defend the legality of their acts, but answer with more than imperial arrogance:—*Sic volo, sic jubeo; stet pro ratione voluntas.*

It is difficult to realize that this state of things exists; the masses of the people do not realize it. But we have an abiding hope that they will ere long, and when that day arrives, the sceptre of the usurpers will crumble in their grasp.

We cannot understand how men, who are neither fools nor knaves, can sanction the usurpations of Sumner and Stevens, or fail to see that, in sustaining them, they are establishing precedents that may and will, some day, be used against themselves with fearful force. Respect for the law is essential to the stability of a free government, and forms its only guarantee. Unless this sentiment be deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, paper constitutions will be found worthless in securing their liberties. When, therefore, constitutional limitations upon power are once disregarded, even in small particulars, the whole moral power of the charter is destroyed, the sword becomes the ultimate arbiter, might makes right, and liberty is lost. And if the radicals succeed in demoralizing the people, what guarantee have they that some equally unprincipled but abler demagogues will not wrest from them their ill-gotten booty, and crush them in turn beneath the heel of as galling a despotism?

There is scarcely an act of the radicals since the termination of the civil war that was not done in the very teeth of the law; that does not breathe the spirit of usurping despotism; that was not prompted by the malignant hate which men commonly bear to those they are conscious of oppressing.

Take, for example, the case of Mr. Stockton. Unable to disguise the fact that his expulsion was necessary to secure a party triumph, and therefore to be accomplished at all hazards, they do not hesitate to disfranchise a State, and broadly declare that the clause of the Constitution which constitutes each House the judge of the election, returns, and qualification of its own members, gives absolute power over the whole subject. They acknowledge no limitation whatever, and have practically annulled that clause of the Constitution which prescribes the qualification of members. If they had resolved that henceforth none but red-headed men shall be admitted to seats in Congress, the usurpation would not have been greater.

So, too, in regard to the admission of Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. And here they not only apply the same monstrous doctrine, but have undertaken to delegate their powers, both legitimate and usurped, to a central directory. Where is there authority in the Constitution for a member of the Lower House to pass judgment on the qualifications of a Senator? Yet this is just what Congress has authorized Mr. Stevens and other members of the Lower House to do in regard to the claims of Southern Senators to their seats. And what glaring inconsistencies, what shameless self-stultifications do they not commit in the pronunciamentos which accompany their decrees!

The Southern States are States, and they are not States; they are in the Union, and they are out of the Union; their inhabitants are citizens, and they are not citizens; they are loyal, and disloyal; they are misguided brethren, whose return to the avuncular mansion is to be celebrated, under the guidance of "love and justice," by the slaughter of the fatted calf; and they are desperate malignants, who, also under the guidance of love and justice, are to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. Was ever before such a tissue of absurdities gravely put forth for the amusement of the groundlings? Is this exaggerated? Let any one who thinks so look over the files of the *Tribune* or the *Press*, or any other orthodox radical journal, and decide for himself: we are willing to be judged by the record.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, the 1st of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester, Alexander Henry, John Welsh, Adolph Eorle, Charles Borie, George Trott, M. W. Baldwin, Isaac Lea, Samuel R. Shipley, Alfred Stille, George A. Wood, Joseph B. Townsend, George M. Troutman, Charles Wheeler, William C. Kent, James W. Hazlehurst, Richard Meade Bache.

4 17 12t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27, At the Office of the President, No. 417 ARCH STREET At 3:30 P. M.

4 13 11t* SIMON POEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK OIL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 274 South THIRD Street, room No. 18, on TUESDAY, April 24 at 7½ o'clock P. M.

4 18 5t* R. B. POLLOCK, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 5

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 334

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

CARPETINGS, &c.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their SPRING STOCK OF CARPETINGS, NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS OF Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Which they offer at prices corresponding with THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED, WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY Canton Mattings, OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. (3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! Reduced to Present Gold Prices. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, ABOVE CHESNUT, Has received per late arrivals, 200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' BRUSSELS CARPETINGS NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, 4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS," GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc. WAREHOUSE, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, [3 6 3mrp No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! LEEDOM & SHAW Are now opening a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Carpets. These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD. No. 910 ARCH Street, 3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 5 No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE, 3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c.

726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, AND GYPSIES, BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE, RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, TO MATCH MATERIALS FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, Etc. Etc. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO., 3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *Rustless Steel Springs* braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like two single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade, or house, the church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses.

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

CHALLENGE LIGHT! Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps. BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT No chimney! No smoke! No grease. Sold by Inventors, KELLY & NEEL, No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED. Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil, as chinery Oil warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

THEIR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—At the City Armory, corner Broad and Race streets, last evening, was celebrated the fifth anniversary of the formation of the "Grey Reserves."

The meeting of last night was held in the grand saloon where, before the war began, so many meetings of a very different character were convened. The American flag, in continuous lengths, draped the walls. Beck's Band furnished delightful music, and the occasion was in every respect a brilliant one.

Dr. Simes called the meeting to order by summoning Mr. Lynd, President of Select Council, to the chair.

Messrs. John Price Wetherill, Hon. Charles Gilpin, Colonel Ellmaker, John Davis Watson, and other prominent citizens were announced as Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

Mr. Lynd made a stirring speech, in which he reviewed the history of the gallant Grey Reserves, declaring that if the organization evinced anything like its ordinary diligence, its numbers would soon be up to its former standard.

The following resolutions were read:—

Whereas, Experience has fully proven not only the good policy but the absolute necessity for the maintenance of efficient military organizations, composed of intelligent and responsible men, in whom reliance can at all times and under all circumstances be reposed, and around which, in times of emergency, good and true men can confidently rally; and whereas, the 1st Regiment Grey Reserves has demonstrated its reliability by thrice responding to the calls of the constituted authorities for troops in great emergencies, cheerfully severing all social ties in the performance of stern duty; therefore

Resolved, That, while the regiment claims no merit for performing what was only its duty, we still think that we have established a right to the favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens, and this we ask them to express by encouraging young men of good character to fill up our ranks to a state of full and complete efficiency.

Resolved, That we hereby publicly call upon those having young men under their charge or in their employment to induce them to connect themselves with this or some similar military organization, with the assurance that both the mental and physical development of the men will be greatly stimulated, while their moral character will by no means be depreciated.

Resolved, That this regiment hereby declares its cordial and fraternal feeling toward all the volunteer corps of the city, and challenges them to a generous rivalry in filling up the ranks with the view to the formation of at least one brigade in the metropolis of the State.

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation to the returned volunteers and old organizations to join us in our efforts to secure to this city an efficient volunteer force, creditable alike to ourselves and our fellow-citizens.

These resolutions were adopted with a unanimous "aye."

Hon. Charles Gilpin then spoke, in response to a call. He gave a history of the Grey Reserves, in graceful and emphatic diction, to which the large assemblage present listened with rapt attention.

Colonel William B. Thomas (Collector of the Port) next spoke, very briefly, but very much to the point. He personally had believed, until this war began, that the days of sanguinary strife were at an end. He confessed that he had been mistaken, and finding that this was so, he did his part in organizing a force to swell the ranks of those marching to oppose the Rebellion. He then narrated the history of the 191st Regiment, the command of which was forced upon him. The speaker then knew nothing of military matters, and was only induced to undertake the command by heavy pressure from friends outside and inside the regiment. Therefore it was that he appeared to-night, and especially urged upon the young men present the importance of acquiring a knowledge of military matters. The speaker closed by assuring his auditors that Pennsylvania must at an early day pass a law to sustain and perpetuate our militia organizations.

Mr. John Davis Watson, Esq., was now called for. The president of the meeting, Mr. Lynd, declined introducing him, in the graceful remark that "he needed no introduction." Mr. Watson remarked that this regiment was started by such men as the present Mayor of the city, the United States District Attorney, and many others of equal prominence. From one regiment the regiment expanded to four. And when the Governor and General Patterson reviewed the entire force of Grey Reserves and Home Guards, there were ten thousand men gathered in line, who had all started from the Grey Reserves. (Applause.)

Fully half this regiment has been in actual service. Yonder tablet shows how many of its members have died. It was the first regiment to enter the town of Carlisle, when the enemy threatened that place. So greatly has the regiment been changed that most of its members became officers during the war. The Greys have a historic interest. Two of their regiments earned immortal laurels, and two others were armed and equipped for temporary service in the State. They were raised from the counting-houses of the city, and the very men who sold goods to the South met their Southern customers in the deadly fray. (Applause.)

The speaker did not believe that the Legislature of the State would grant the required legislation. While a member of the House he had looked for it in vain. The needed legislation must come from Congress. Unless the national Congress interpose, the speaker was satisfied that the Representatives from the interior of the State would never assent to the organization required. He felt sure, however, that if the Grey Reserves bestirred themselves, and put into operation the proper instrumentalities, they would rapidly fill up a regiment, and afterwards expand it into a brigade. (Applause.)

Henry W. Gray, Esq., Select Councilman of the Fifteenth Ward, being called for, responded in graceful terms.

It was at a late hour that the meeting adjourned. The entire proceedings were full of vim and spirit.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE FROM BOSTON.—The Committee on Schools from the Boston City Councils, consisting of Rev. S. R. Lothrop, Henry Boroughs, Dr. J. R. Upham, N. B. Shurtleff, T. M. Brewen, Thomas Goffield, C. W. Slick, Noah Mayo, J. C. Haynes, Charles Caverly, Jr., Mathias Rich, J. J. Philbrick, and O. H. Spun, accompanied by Mayor Lincoln, arrived in this city at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. Yesterday morning they visited the rooms of the Controllers of the Public Schools, and from there, in company with several gentlemen of the Board, proceeded in carriages to the Washington School, in the Second Ward. This school contains twenty-two divisions, eleven on each floor, constituting a Grammar, Secondary, and Primary School.

The visitors were highly pleased with the management of the school. From there they visited the Locust Street School, at Twelfth and Locust streets, where Dr. Lothrop, chairman of the Boston Committee, addressed the scholars, complimenting them on the efficient school system in this city; after which some of the scholars were examined in reading and other branches of education, and then joined in singing, much to the gratification and pleasure of the visitors.

The Zane Street School was next visited. Here the Committee were met by Mayor McMichael, and the young ladies of the school entertained the Committee by singing. At the Girls' High School, speeches were made by Mayor Lincoln and the Mayor of this city, Dr. Lothrop, and Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Board of Education. The Boys' High School was also visited, after which the Committee repaired to Girard College, where the inmates of that institution went through some of their exercises. The visitors were then driven to Fairmount Park.

Last evening the committee were provided with a sumptuous feast at the Continental Hotel by the Committee on Property of the School Controllers. Toasts were drank and speeches made.

RUN OVER.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon John W. Relics, belonging to St. Louis, was run over by a light wagon and had his leg broken. He was removed to a place of security, where his injuries were attended to.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—The Stated Meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—The Committee on Schools reported an ordinance authorizing the erection of two school buildings in the First Ward, one at Ninth and Tasker, and one on Morris street, near Second street. Agreed to.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Schools to inquire into the expediency of using Moyamensing Hall for school purposes.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution requesting the Chief Commissioner of Highways to inform Council by what authority a railroad is now being placed on the river road in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Jones said he noticed men at work on the road, but he never heard of an act of Assembly authorizing the road. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Van Cleve introduced a resolution, directing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works and the Commissioner of City Property to advertise for proposals to rent the refreshment saloons under their charge.

Mr. Gray proposed, as an amendment, to include all other persons selling refreshments on city property. The amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 14. The resolution of Mr. Van Cleve was not agreed to—yeas, 10; nays, 12. Adjourned.

In *Common Council*, the following communication was received from the City Solicitor:—

MR. ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council:—Dear Sir—I have carefully considered the resolution of Councils of the 5th instant, inquiring whether the third section of the act of April 9, 1861, gives the Receiver of Taxes the right to retain the five per cent. penalty from delinquent tax-payers.

In my opinion the Receiver has the right to retain the commission allowed by the law referred to. The word in this connection means a reward for collections made, and I can conceive no other intention on the part of the Legislature than to give the five per cent. to the officer as a reward.

I know of no decision under this act of Assembly. Very respectfully and truly yours,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, City Solicitor.

The petition from the firemen, asking that the State House bell be rang for fires at all times, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Trust and Fire.

Mr. Marcer reported an ordinance authorizing the Trustees of the City Ice-boat to contract for the construction of a new ice-boat, to be built of iron, with new boilers, at an expense not exceeding $100,000.

The ordinance was passed.

Mr. Marcer offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of three members of each Chamber, who shall examine whether any improper means or influences, of whatever character, have been used to obtain the passage of the ordinance to cleanse the streets of the city.

Messrs. Marcer, Franciscus, and Hetzell were appointed a committee on the part of Common Council.

The resolution giving the consent of the city to the change of the site of the proposed new Court House on Sixth street, so that the front on Sixth street shall be 60 feet, and making the building stand east and west, instead of north and south, as in specifications, was taken up.

Mr. Miller moved to amend, as follows: Provided, That the securities of the contractor be referred to the Committee on Finance, and if said securities are approved by them, to report to Councils.

The resolution was finally referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hancock, Fox, Miller, Gill, and Allison.

ANTOINE PROBST.—There has not been any change in the conduct of Antoine Probst, indicted for the murder of the Dearing family and others, within the past few days. He manifests the same indifference to his fate, speaks mildly when spoken to, but does not incline to converse; eats his rations with an apparently good appetite, sleeps well, as well as his handcuffs and manacles will admit of, and reads such religious books as are furnished him by his spiritual adviser. Quite a number of persons have visited the prison in the hope of being able to see him; but few have had their curiosity gratified.

For the first few days of his incarceration, a request made by the chief of the detective force, that he should not be permitted to be seen by visitors, was carried out; and since the assignment of counsel by the Court, a similar request by them is complied with. Probst still adheres to the story first told by him in respect to an accomplice. Not only to his counsel, but to the priest who visited him yesterday, did he declare that he had a confederate in the murder, yet the police have not been able to obtain any trace of such a person as is described by him. They have not, however, abandoned the pursuit, but are using every means to test the truth or falsity of his story. The weight of the evidence and circumstances thus far developed is against his oft-repeated and solemnly asserted declarations.

Probst is willing, and his counsel will consent, to enter a plea of guilty of killing the boy Cornelius Carey, upon the condition that he is not to be tried on the other bills. It is questionable, however, if the District Attorney agree to this. And, inasmuch as it is essential to bring out all the testimony bearing upon the important question whether he was or was not the only actor in the bloody scene, it will be well if he does not consent to it. From acquaintances of the prisoner it has been ascertained that he came to this country soon after the breaking out of the war, tempted by the high bounties offered, and that he at once entered the army. Actuated alone by a mercenary spirit, he deserted at the first opportunity, and several times in the course of the Rebellion enlisted and deserted; in other words, he was a "bounty-jumper." He has relatives in good circumstances in Germany, and from a brother he received enough money, a short time ago, to pay his passage back to the old country, which money he spent in the haunts of vice.

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The stated meeting of the Franklin Institute was held on Wednesday evening. Professor Morton read his report on novelties in science and the mechanic arts. In this, among other things, attention was called to the use of cork in place of india-rubber for springs of freight cars and the like. The material, strange as it may seem, was found to possess an elasticity and endurance superior to any other substance which has been similarly employed. The President, Mr. William Sellers, remarked in this connection that such a spring, employed in a machine for forging, and subjected for years to very heavy concussion, had in no respect deteriorated, and in fact had operated in the most admirable manner.

A breech-loading rifle was exhibited, as also an arrangement for the temporary binding of papers, documents, etc.

The process of monolithic construction by the use of beton or concrete, now largely employed in Paris, was fully described, and description of some important works executed in this way. The important improvement in glass plating by forming a reflecting surface of platinum on the face of the mirror and fixing the same by fusion was also detailed.

Some curious observations in astronomy were described, which led to an animated discussion. Various experiments and practical deductions of great value in galvanism and chemical manufactures were then related, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned, after a session of great interest and value to those present.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND THE CHOLERA.—It is desirable to remember, in seeking country homes, that in seasons when cholera and dysenteries prevail as epidemics, pure water is essential, and that limestone countries especially should be avoided by those unaccustomed to that kind of water. Those born to that soil may not suffer more than the residents of other districts, but new comers would be very liable to an attack of cholera or dysentery. So of water from wells near tide-water level, being mostly brackish and impure, they should be avoided. Pure spring water, at all times, is indispensable to health, and more wholesome than rain or river water.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—A dwelling at No. 220 S. Broad street was entered on Wednesday, from the rear, and robbed of spoons and other articles.

POLICE ITEMS.—Morris Harris and James McCarty were arrested on Wednesday night at an auction sale of pictures, on Chesnut street, on the charge of pocket-picking. The officers were attracted to the place by an alarm, and the accused were handed over to their custody. A hearing was to take place yesterday afternoon before Alderman Beitler, but no one appearing to testify, the defendants were held in $1500 bail each to appear on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Harris, one of the prisoners, has been several times committed under the professional thieves' law. McCarty says he belongs to New York.

Information was left at the Central Station yesterday, of a highway robbery committed about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, in Dillwyn street, near Vine. Jacob Kiehn was met by three men, who approached him in a friendly manner, then knocked him down and robbed him of $150 in cash, and a watch. Mr. Kiehn believes that he was struck and knocked down by the robbers, who used a blackjack. He received two severe wounds, one in the back of the head, the other in the forehead.

THE MONONGAHELA OIL COMPANY.—Recorder Eneu gave his decision yesterday in the case of the Monongahela Oil Company, heard by him a few weeks since, by holding William C. Stevenson, L. R. Walker, William Farson, and M. A. Davis to bail to answer at Court the charge of conspiracy, and obtaining money under false pretenses from J. L. Patterson and others.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last night, some boards belonging to the kiln at Jordan's brick yard, Twenty-first street and Wasamnton avenue, took fire. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss trifling.

AMUSEMENTS.

KISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager........... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 20,
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT OF
YOUNG AMERICA,
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, and ANTOINE RAVEL
will appear together with
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, SIGNORITA PEPITA,
and a FULL COMPANY, in
GODENSKI,
DECHALUMEAU,
THE GRAND BALLET,
LA FORTUNE,
commencing with the
STARTLING TRAPEZE.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Last performance of the
GOLDEN EGG,
and other powerful attractions.
Admission, with reserved seats....................75 cents
In the Evening, a GREAT BILL.
In active preparation, the grand pantomime of
RAUOL.
Reserved Seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1, which can be obtained in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Admission to Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Doors open at ¼ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.................. Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 20,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Now being performed by
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
WITH
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The performance will consist of the Play, in five acts, entitled
FANCHON,
FANCHON,
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET,
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (her original character)
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER
and the strength of the Company.
Act 1—THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Act 2—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 3—THE FESTIVAL.
Act 4—THE BRIDGE.
Act 5—THE TRIUMPH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
109th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
the Romantic Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
In active preparation,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

BENEFIT OF MR. BARRETT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 20,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Phidias, Raphael. }..........................L. P. BARRETT
Volage..................................Owen Marlowe
Marco..................................Miss E. Price
Marie..................................Mrs. T. A. Crease
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
BURIED ALIVE.
Benjamin Bowbell.......................Stuart Robson
SATURDAY LAST NIGHT OF L. P. BARRETT.
ONLY NIGHT OF RICHARD III.

Monday next, Madame CELESTE
IN ONE OF HER GREAT SPECIALTIES.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

BENEFIT
and last appearance but one of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear, for this night only, as
FOXGLOVE, THE ATTORNEY,
in his own glorious comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
First night of the tragical, comical, historical burlesque of
METAMORA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 20,
FLIES IN THE WEB
Mr. Foxglove.....................Mr JOHN BROUGHAM
To conclude with Brougham's burlesque of
METAMORA.
Metamora......................Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
MONDAY—EDWIN BOOTH.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREAT SKATER.
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES,
COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Mr. PERELLI begs to inform his subscribers and the public that
MISS DENEGRE,
having recovered from her severe indisposition, the opera of
LINDA
will be performed on
FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,
and Miss DENEGRE will positively appear as
PIEROTTO;
Miss HEWLETT as Linda; and the other *roles* the same as on Monday evening last.
Single tickets $1·50 each, or three for $3. To be had at Mr. Perelli's rooms No. 1226 Chesnut street, to-day, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on Friday, 20th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 4 19 2t

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..............................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE...$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 5

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 23m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
J. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.. 3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express.......... 3·00
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket.. 2·25
2d class Ticket.. 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express................................$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M. 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 5 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M. and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14 and 11·49 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26 and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perrymen's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—
Mail Train....................................at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..................at 10·00 "
Fast Line.....................................at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg....................................at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation...................at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation....................at 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2............................at 5·30 "
Erie Mail*....................................at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express†........................at 11·10 "
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express‡..........................at 1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†........................at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..................at 8·20 "
Parkesburg....................................at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train...............................at 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line.....................................at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..................at 4·40 "
Day Express...................................at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation...................at 9·10 "
* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3 3·30 and 5 30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st 1865, until further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·4 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

The Character of Southern Loyalty.

GREAT credit, on the strength of Mr. STEPHENS' late testimony, is given in some quarters to the Rebel communities for their "loyalty." They "acquiesce," it is said, in the result of the war. They still believe in the abstract right of secession, but they are convinced that it is impracticable to exercise it by force. They still believe in the justice of the cause for which they fought; but, like many another good cause, it has been overborne, and they accept the fact as it stands. This, we are told by the New York *Times*, is natural, and all that, under the circumstances, we could expect. "The sword," it says, "cannot cut down opinions."

We agree that this attitude of the South *is* perfectly natural, and was to have been expected. Opinions and sentiments which are the growth of half a century, which have permeated a whole community from top to bottom, and which have been propagated by the expenditure of vast sums of money and many lives, are not likely to be discarded simply because the physical agencies by which they were sustained have been overborne on the field of battle. Hatred of a particular form of government and of certain political institutions, long cherished, and become as it were a second nature, is not to be suddenly changed into love by the triumph of said institutions and government in the arena of force.

We acknowledge, therefore, that the feelings of the Rebel communities *are* natural; but the practical concern of the country is not with the naturalness of these feelings, but with their *character*. If the sentiments of these people are still hostile to free institutions, if they still regard secession as a right, if they still adhere to the fatal heresy of State sovereignty, if they still believe that their late war upon the nation was just—then, they are still Rebels at heart, and only need a favorable opportunity to again become so in fact. What satisfaction is it to us to tell us that these feelings are *natural*? Does that make those who entertain them any the less dangerous, or any the more fit to be entrusted with political power? The very fact that such sentiments have so long been cherished and have taken such a firm hold upon the South that we now look upon them, even after our terrible civil war, as *natural*, only increases the danger, and shows the stubborn and deep-seated difficulty with which we have to contend.

But, we are told, it is only the "abstract" right of secession—the "abstract" doctrine of State sovereignty, that is still adhered to, and that all idea of maintaining these rights by force is abandoned. Of course it is, now that by the issue of war the Rebel communities are at our feet. What the South is now after is *the resumption of power*, and this she can only obtain at the hands of the nation by whom she has just been overthrown on the field of battle. But, suppose these Rebel communities once more restored to power; their Senators and Representatives once more in their seats; their sentiments towards the Government still unchanged; State sovereignty and secession still adhered to; and suppose that by the defection of one or two Northern States the political control of the nation should once again pass into the hands of its enemies, then what guarantee have we that the game of secession would not be repeated, with all the wisdom gained from the former experiment? What guarantee that the vast resources of the nation gathered in this very struggle against Rebellion would not be turned against itself?

Take the case of ALEXANDER STEPHENS himself. He still adheres to a belief in the right of secession and the doctrine of State sovereignty. Suppose, then, he takes, as a Senator, the customary oath of office; would that hold him as against the secession of his State, any more than it did before? He was always opposed to secession, he tells us, as a policy, but when his State seceded he felt bound to follow her fortunes. Is there anything in Mr. STEPHENS' present position to show that he would not do so again? In fact, would not his belief *oblige* him to do so? His oath to support the Constitution of the United States is taken, just as he took it before, with the conviction that it ceases to be obligatory the moment his State secedes. Suppose General LEE restored to his old position in the United States army; would his oath hold him any more than it did before? Does he now acknowledge that he forswore himself in deserting the service of the United States, and taking up arms against the Government? The truth is, that for those who believe in the right of secession, and in the doctrine of State sovereignty, the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States is a mere mockery. They might as well not be sworn at all. An oath is intended for emergencies. It is to bring the sanctions of a solemn obligation to bear when other influences are tending to draw the man aside from his duty. But these men take the oath with the conviction that it ceases to bind the conscience the very moment that the supposed emergency arises. What is such an oath worth? And this is the best show of loyalty that the best of the late Rebel element can make! Does not ordinary prudence dictate that we should be slow about putting power into the hands of men who, according to their own showing, are so utterly unfit to be trusted with it?

Women and Voting.

THE Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention will be held in New York, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, on the tenth proximo. A call for this meeting is published, signed by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President, and SUSAN B ANTHONY, Secretary, in behalf of the Woman's Rights Central Committee. We quote the following passage from it:—

"Those who tell us the republican idea is a failure, do not see the deep gulf between our broad theory and partial legislation; do not see that our government for the last century has been but the repetition of the old experiments of class and caste. Hence the failure is not in the principle, but in the lack of virtue on our part to apply it.

"The question now is, Have we the wisdom and conscience, from the present upheavings of our political system, to reconstruct a Government on the one enduring basis that has never yet been tried—equal rights to all?

"From the proposed class legislation in Congress, it is evident we have not yet learned wisdom from the experience of the past; for while our representatives at Washington are discussing the right of suffrage for the black man, as the only protection to life, liberty, and happiness, they deny that 'necessity of citizenship' to woman by proposing to introduce the word 'male' in the Federal Constitution. In securing suffrage but to another shade of manhood, while we disfranchise fifteen million taxpayers, we come not one line nearer the republican idea.'

The ladies above named belong, of course, to that class of their sex which is distinguished by the title of "hard-minded," and who imagine that they have certain "inherent and inalienable rights," which they are denied by the laws and usage of society, and which it is the religious duty of their wronged and oppressed sisterhood to assert and insist upon until they are recognized and conceded.

It does seem a little hard, we admit, that under a political system in which the doctrine of representation is fundamental, anybody should be made subject to laws which they have no direct voice in making. This is particularly oppressive, too, when the laws undertake to appropriate one's personal and real estate for the support of the Government. Mrs. or Miss STANTON thinks that it is quite enough to be told that she ought to pay for the benefits and blessings she enjoys through the civil institutions and agencies that are maintained for the protection of each and the general social advantage of all. She fancies that to be governed, though never so well, is an imperfect or questionable felicity, without the privilege to say who shall govern and how he shall govern. And in vindication of this idea she appeals to the fact that our Revolutionary war sprang from the principle that acts of Parliament do not or should not bind those who have no hand in their enactment. Perhaps it must be confessed that both precept and precedent in this matter are seemingly on Mrs. or Miss STANTON'S side; that the theory of republicanism, that no one should be taxed who is not represented in the taxing body, is not fully carried out in our practice; and that, if the women of the land, young and old, married and unmarried, were to persist in pressing this instance of political inconsistency before the jury of public feeling and conscience, we might find that, in the maxim upon which our fathers protested against British jurisdiction and resisted its exercise over us, we "taught * * instructions which return to plague the inventors."

But is it true that the women are not represented in our Government? If they are not, indeed, admitted to the polls, and have no direct suffrage in the election of those who make and administer the laws, can it be said that they do not actually and effectually participate in the legislation and administration of the Government? A renowned ruler of ancient Greece once said that his child governed the State over which he presided, because his son governed his mother, and the mother governed him. In the same way we believe that the women of this country exert a greater control in our politics than they or the men are aware of. And if every mother, wife, sister, and sweetheart, can influence the voters, may they not be said to vote in effect, though they do not personally put in the ballots?

This sort of special pleading may not suit such doughty champions of abstract political rights as ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who seem indisposed to be cheated out of their natural sovereignty by having the shadow of a franchise substituted for the substance. But what, pray, would our women gain by being allowed to do directly what they can make the men do for them? Is it not more comfortable to sit at home on election day, remote from the dense crowd, the coarse profanity, the rude violence, and drunken contention of a polling booth, and have a vote cast by proxy, than to cast it directly subject to all the excitement and perils of the election ground?

Women govern us now, if they did but know it, to a very considerable extent; and if they do not govern us more than they do already, it is their own fault. We would advise all the women who are ambitious of having their names on the Assessors' list, and being allowed to vote, to get married as soon as possible, and then to use what arts and witchcraft they may in controlling the political opinions and actions of their husbands. They can do much in this way, if they set about it earnestly; and we fancy it would, for the ladies, be a great deal more agreeable mode of exercising the right of suffrage than being obliged to fight one's way to the polls through a crowd of rough men and excited political viragoes.

—The *Musical World* announces that Mr. Sterndale Bennett has accepted an invitation to write an oratorio for next year's Birmingham festival.

Charles Lever on Mexico and America.

AMID a great deal of vanity and a great many shallow attempts at wit, "Cornelius O'Dowd" occasionally gets off in *Blackwood* a really good thing, some telling story, which the French would emphatically call a *bon mot*. The last number of the magazine contains an article of his on "Making the Ring," which surprises us most agreeably, both in its style and tone. He treats of the invasion of Mexico by the French and of the recent conduct of the United States Government. When it is remembered that *Blackwood* has ever thrown its weight in opposition to our country, taking every opportunity to traduce our principles, and malign our motives, our readers will join with us in our astonishment at the unexpected change in "Mr. O'Dowd's" language and the sentiments of the magazine itself. We quote that part of the article which refers to the Monroe doctrine, and which causes us positively to blush before such complimentary allusions to our national spirit:—

"There is, we must own, something grand in the notion of importing the pomp and circumstance of glorious war into the Stock Exchange, and 'Bearing' the market into battalions of infantry. Such was the engine of this Mexican affair. A number of Imperial followers had been speculating in that precious land. They had taken largely to Mexicans, not the interesting natives of that country, but to the 'scrip,' so called. They were sufficiently powerful to induce the creditors to press their claims, and when ultimately refused satisfaction, to issue what we would call in Ireland a 'distress warrant.' Off they went with a strong party to enforce this, and enforce it they did, pretty much, too, as if the scenes were in Ireland. To this end the Emperor sent over the Austrian Archduke, and settled him there as the *man in possession*. This is exactly and precisely what he represents. He is the man in possession. He is not in Mexico to enforce any claim of his own. The Mexicans owed him nothing. As to the farce of being chosen by the natives, of all the exploded humbugs of this age of humbugs the "Plebiscite" is the stalest. King GEORGE, of Greece, was elected by the Greeks! Just as little did the Arch-duke want Mexico; but the crafty Emperor induced him to go over and try his fortune.

"The Yankees just then had their hands full. They had fully as much fighting to do as was good for them, and so all they said was, 'Wait a while. There is a considerable reckoning to be settled when we shall have a little leisure—score that item among the rest.'

"I remember once hearing on the wild hills of Donegal, where the Scotch is as strong in the people as in Argyleshire, a story of a revenue officer, who, strutting carelessly through the mountains, came upon a little shealing with an illicit still at full work. He had only time to look around through the empty dwelling, where casks of the forbidden spirit were ranged about, and bethink him of the dangerous position he was in, when a tall, gaunt, semi-naked figure, with an old cutlass in his hand, presented himself at the door. 'Did any one see ye come in?' he asked calmly. 'No,' said the gauger, with the eagerness of a man anxious to give a gratifying assurance—'No.' 'Then nobody shall see ye go out,' was the terrible rejoinder. This is what the Mexican affair is probably coming to. I do not think that in the present case the Americans will employ any unnecessary or unseemly rudeness. They will treat France with a deference they would not accord to us. I make no complaint of that; I can see a certain fairness in it. They will not, in all probability, be very exacting as to the day or the hour, but yet with Yankee tenacity. I think I hear him saying, 'Yes, sir, you've got to go. Yes, sir, that's a fact.' A more insufferable piece of insolent pretension cannot be imagined than what is called the Monroe doctrine. That my next-door neighbor should not live in a certain style, lest the servants in my house should become dissatisfied, is too gross an absurdity to be entertained. That whatever rules I adopt for my family should be adopted by every one who resides in the same street, is somewhat overbearing, and yet, with all this, I declare I am all for the Yankees in this Mexican row. It is not the justice of the case I think of. It is not whether France has right on her side, and whether the demand to retire be one of the mandates a high-spirited nation cannot submit to; my whole consideration is limited to the fact—here at last the great bully of Europe has found a match. Here is a young, athletic, daring fellow ready to go into the ring with that bruised pugilist that none of us have the courage to fight, and who even with the gloves on doubles us up in a fashion far from agreeable.

"America dares to hold language to France that all the nations of Europe combined would not utter. There is no denying it; there is no qualifying it. If we had a continental coalition to-morrow, we could not venture to say what America has just said. What Minister of Russia or England or Austria would say to the French Emperor, 'We were thinking of something else when you stepped into Saxony and Nice the other day; now that our hands are free, you'll have to go back again.' We are famous for brave words in our Foreign Office; but does any one expect that such a message as this will ever issue from Whitehall? We would no more provoke the Tuileries by an insolent despatch than we would go into one of VAN AMBURGH'S cages, and kick the lion. It has become a sort of European superstition that France can beat every one, and I am downright grateful to the Americans that they don't believe it. I never knew I liked America so well till I began to speculate on this war. I never suspected that there really was that tie of kindred, which journalists disparage by the false adulation they deal in. I hate all all cant of 'cousinship,' but call them our own bone and blood. Speak of them as a people, who have the same leading traits as ourselves—sturdy, untiring, determined, unyielding, taking their share of hard knocks to-day, with a fixed resolve to repay them to-morrow. In a word, of that stuff which make trusty friends and terrible enemies. Regard them in this light and way. If a war should break out between them and France, what side would you back. I say America. I'd lay my head on the issue, and if any gentleman is willing to bet an equivalent—say another crown piece—I cry 'Done,' and wait the event."

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.—The joint resolution which passed the House on Tuesday, appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, appoints the following gentlemen:—Richard J. Ogiesby, of Illinois; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; Lewis B. Gauckel, of Ohio; Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania, and P. Jos. Osterhaus, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; John H. Martindale, of New York; Horsted G. Stebbins, of California, and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

MUSIC FROM STONES.—M. Baudre, from Paris, exhibited and played upon a remarkable musical instrument at the last meeting of the Royal Institution in London. This instrument is composed of twenty-nine stones, principally flints, collected in the south of France, suspended and so arranged as to represent two and a half octaves, resembling those of the piano forte. The tones produced differed from those of any other instrument. It is said that M. Baudre spent five years in forming the collection of stones.

THE ROYAL PALACES AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following is a list of the palaces and castles (fourteen in number) appertaining to the British Crown:—Windsor Castle, Frogmore, Cumberland Lodge, Cranbourne Lodge, Osborne Castle, Claremont House, Hampton Court, Kew Palace, Kensington Palace, Buckingham Palace, St. James' Palace, Balmoral Castle, Holyrood House, Dublin Castle.

Opera Houses and Dramatic Theatres.

The Cincinnati *Times* has an interesting editorial on the various theatres and opera houses of the world, as compared with Pike's Opera House, recently destroyed by fire. We copy:—"The late disastrous fire, in which the greatest ornament of our city was destroyed, has made the subject of lyric and dramatic theatres a matter of general public interest at the present time. The building of the Opera House was an enterprise far greater than any other ever undertaken by a single citizen of our city, and we fear it will forever remain unparalleled in its history. As the erection of a grand Opera House will be a necessity for the future, it will perhaps be appropriate to give some of the facts and figures in regard to the principal theatres of the world. It is well known that remarkable works of this kind are now rising at Paris and Rio Janeiro. These structures are complete in every detail and finish, but are properly temples of music; for, as is the case in several opera houses already constructed in Europe, the portion devoted to theatrical performances forms but a small part of the contents. Then the new opera house at Paris covers a space of five hundred feet long by two hundred and thirty feet broad; or, in other words, it is one hundred feet longer and fifty feet wider than the entire half block upon which Pike's Opera House stood, as bounded by Fourth, Vine, Walnut, and Baker streets. Yet this great palace, costing, as it is said, over fifty millions of francs, contains an auditorium intended for the accommodation of only two thousand spectators. Of American structures of this kind, the Philadelphia Academy of Music approaches nearest to the great opera houses of Europe, for its halls, retiring rooms, and saloons are on a scale of magnitude worthy of imitation.

The following table gives the size of the state and auditorium of each of the great theatres of the world, the measurement being taken each way from the line of the curtain:—

European Opera House.	*Auditorium. Depth.*	*Auditorium. Width.*	*Stage. Depth.*	*Curtain. Width.*
La Scala, Milan, feet	105	87	77	49
San Carlo, Naples	100	85	74	50
Carlo Felice, Genoa	95	82	80	40
London	95	75	45	38
Paris	90	71	110	50
Covent Garden London	89	80	89	47
St Petersburg	87	70	100	52
Paris	85	80	52	41
Parma	82	74	70	47
Venice, Venice	82	78	48	44
Munich	80	75	37	41
Madrid	72	89	55	60
St Petersburg	79	73	82	52
Darmstadt	72	62	70	40
Berlin	70	55	58	37
Vienna	65	55	72	45
European Dramatic Theatres.				
Versailles	77	65	32	45
Marseilles	76	56	50	38
Historique Paris	90	65	42	35
Drury Lane, London	70	70	48	32
Hamburg	70	67	65	40
Bordeaux	65	64	70	38
Mayence	65	64	48	33
Lyons	64	66	75	46
Berlin (Shinkle)	64	60	70	36
Antwerp	60	58	58	34
Carlsruhe	40	66	50	36
Italiens, Paris	60	65	46	36
Haymarket, London	57	48	33	25
Lyceum	55	52	40	35
Adelphi	51	55	47	33
American Operatic Theatres.				
New York Academy	108	93	50	49
Philadelphia "	102	90	73	51
Boston "	83	90	57	47
Pike's Opera House	96	95	40	50

The magnificent proportions of Pike's Opera House can be appreciated by a study of the above table. It will be seen that the auditorium covered more space in square feet that any other similar structure, the New York Academy of Music alone excepted. The celebrity of La Scala, at Milan, is very great, but it will be seen that the superficial area of its auditorium is less than that of Pike's Opera House. The scale of grandeur upon which the decoration of the auditorium of our late Opera House was completed, rendered it one of the most magnificent, if not the most splendid, in the world. The great breadth and sweep of the dress circle, the height of the proscenium, and spacious accommodations afforded, rendered it a most striking scene when filled with a fine audience. The ceiling was adorned with paintings which were really works of art, and, as is rarely the case, the decorations were rich, without being, in the slightest degree, offensive to good taste. Its construction, in so far as the auditorium was concerned, was a triumph of art; and had this noble apartment been surrounded by the accessories of the great European opera houses, the structure would have been perfect.

—*The Lion Amoureux*, by M. Ponsard, is being played with great success at the theatre of Toulouse, where the characters of the "Macchioness" and "D'Humbert" are admirably sustained by M'me Gonthier and M. Jarousseau.

—The trustees of Williams College have voted to give $5000 towards the erection of a new Congregational church in Williamstown, in place of the one recently destryed by fire, or $7000 if their preferences as to location are consulted. The College will have certain rights and privileges in the new building, as it had in the old.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 23d inst., for the Grading of Twenty-second street, from Washington avenue to Federal street. Alter street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, and Twenty-third street from Washington avenue to Federal street; the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860.

All bidders will be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter or consider his bid withdrawn, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between him and the next highest bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

4 20 5t

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.

N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

4 20 6t

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS.

The subscribers have just received from the NEW YORK AUCTIONS A LARGE LOT OF

Cheap Barnsley Linen Sheetings,

Which they will sell at prices but little above cotton of the corresponding widths.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Linens and House-furnishing Dry Goods,

4 20 fmw 2m rp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN HOSIERY, Linen Goods, Gloves, etc., at BAMBERGER BROTHERS'.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.—We are determined to sell all kinds of goods lower than any other store in the city.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Ladies' very fine and heavy Hose at 20, 25, and 30c.; extra heavy at 35 and 40c.; best full regular made, from 50c. up.

Men's very heavy Half Hose at 25, 30, and 35c.; the best English full regular-made Half Hose at 50c., worth 75c.

Children's, Misses', and Boys' Hose of every description and quality, very low.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

The very best quality Kid Gloves, warranted, only $1 25; a new assortment spring colors.

Linen Thread and Silk Gloves, new styles, very cheap.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

The very best French Corsets reduced to $1 40.

The best Tooth Brushes, 5, 8, and 10c.; Hair Brushes, 25c. up, at

4 20 3t5p BAMBERGER BROTHERS', No. 105 North EIGHTH St., third store above Arch.

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, CHEAP AT YOST'S NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. [4 20 2w 4p

No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch.

LARGE NEW COUNTRY PRODUCE AND BUTTER STORE.

All kinds of the very best PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS, at the very lowest country prices.

Fresh Pound Butter, Roll Butter, etc., received daily; Poultry, Eggs, Choice Meats, Groceries, Fruits, etc.

AT No. 812 RACE Street, Near Eighth.

4 20 6t

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

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INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

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We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice, in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

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THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

SATURDAY NIGHT!

SATURDAY NIGHT!!

THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER, OUT THIS DAY.

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF CONTENTS:—
BLOCKLEY—The Insane Department of the Almshouse; Scenes among the Madmen. A powerful local sketch continued from last week.
THE ASHTONS; OR, THE RIVAL LOVERS. A thrilling and intensely interesting novel.
MAUDE LUTON. Two more chapters of this noble story.
LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.
SEEING THROUGH WATER.
THE QUEEN'S COURT. THE GAMBLER.
A MORNING IN BRUMMELL'S DRESSING-ROOM.
PLOT FOR A MODERN NOVEL.
A FRENCH SKETCH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.
ARTISTIC BURGLARY.
"THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL."
COWPER'S GLEE-DRAMER.
WHAT THE MATTER IS.
THE LOITERER ABOUT TOWN.
ART OF EMBROIDERY.
JOHN QUILL VISITS THE ARTISTS.
OUR CHESS COLUMN. ROMEO AND JULIET.
THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.
PREACHING AND PREACHING.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
THE DUTY OF DRESSING WELL.
JACOB'S LADDER.
WHY DOES THE SENATE HESITATE?
CHOICE POETRY.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ITEMS OF HOME NEWS.
ITEMS OF FOREIGN GOSSIP.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.
ABLE EDITORIALS ON POPULAR TOPICS.
ORIGINAL HUMOR, ETC. ETC. ETC.

DAVIS & ELVERSON, Publishers, N. E. cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

For sale by all News Dealers. 18tp

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY AND OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR MAY, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Contains a sketch of the Communist Village of Economy on the Ohio, founded by the followers of Rapp; a continuation of the account of the "Last Days of Landor," including the poet's opinions of Shelley Milton, and Dante; interesting glimpses of Hawthorne's life at Brook Farm; a striking paper by Miss Frances Power Cobbe, on "The Feniar Idea;" Mrs. Stowe's theory of "Sources of Beauty in Dress;" a fine criticism on Edwin Booth; and chapters of great interest, continuing "Doctor Johns" and "Griffith Gaunt." James Russell Lowell contributes the "Speech of Hosea Biglow at March Meeting," commencing, in his inimitable style, on the recent acts of the President and expressing the true feelings of all loyal men concerning "the situation." Besides these, and other interesting prose articles, there are poems by J. G. Whittier, Mrs. Akers, and H. W. Longfellow.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Has the first of a series of sketches, by "Carleton," of places and incidents connected with the war; the second "Bird" article, on the "English Redbreast and the American Robin;" "Something about our Baby," an excellent little piece by Mrs. Diaz; "Miss Katy-Did and Miss Cricket," another of Mrs. Stowe's charming stories; an account of "Richmond Prisons" by J. T. Trowbridge; another day of "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life;" and other very attractive stories and poems by T. B. Aldrich, Mayne Reid, Mrs. Anna M. Wells, Nora Perry, Emily Huntington Miller, and J. Warren Newcomb Jr. This number contains a capital variety of Charades, Rebuses, and Puzzles, and Twenty Illustrations.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is 35 cents a number; $4 00 a year.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS is 20 cents a number; $2 00 a year.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5 00 a year.

A Liberal Discount to Clubs.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

We offer for sale upwards of ONE HUNDRED CASKS FINE TABLE SHERRY WINE,

(20 gallons in each cask). This wine is considered VERY FINE, and is sold at very small advance on the cost of Importation.

Also, SEVENTY-FIVE CASES of SALAD OIL,

Our own importation, ordered of the best quality, without regard to cost, for sale by the case at wholesale prices.

ALSO,

HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

At the Importer's price in New York, in any quantity. Also, WIDOW CLIQUOT, MOET & CHANDON'S, JULES MUMM'S, SPARKLING RHINE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CINCINNATI, CATAWBA, and CALIFORNIA WINES.

GENUINE FRENCH LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS.

Also, 400 Cases FINE TABLE CLARET,

Our own Importation and Bottling, for sale at wholesale prices. All these Wines are warranted genuine and pure.

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BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 North TENTH Street, Below Arch.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, and Pearl Jewelry, at greatly reduced prices. T. W. BAILY, 922 CHESNUT St. [415 6t*4

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday the body of a man was found floating in the Delaware, at Gloucester, supposed to be that of John Jenkinson, a member of the 29th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. Papers were also found upon his person, indicating that he had been drafted on the 21st of September, 1864, from Greenwich township, Gloucester county. Coroner Powell, of Gloucester, held an inquest, and also has charge of the body.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Sabbath School Association of Atlantic county met in the Presbyterian Church at Ma 's Landing a few days since, and the proceedings were of an interesting character, representing the affairs of the Association to be in a gratifying condition. A religious interest is manifested among the adult members of the schools of that place.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An unknown man attempted to commit suicide last night, while crossing the ferry, by throwing himself into the river from the window of the boat. He was prevented from doing so by some of the passengers and Captain Murray, who landed him at Market street. He refused to give his name, and was taken in charge by an officer.

SAD CASUALTY.—On Wednesday evening a young lad attempted to jump on the cars as they were moving, at the Bordentown Depot, but was precipitated under the wheels, which passed over him and crushed both legs in a shocking manner. He was properly cared for, but it was thought he could not recover.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Medical Society of Cumberland county held its annual meeting at Bridgeton, on Thursday, and was one of the largest attended and most interesting of any that has been held for some time. Able discourses were given on the occasion.

NEW JAIL.—The work on the new jail in Salem is to be commenced at once, and the whole to be finished by the first of January next. Ebenezer Smith has the contract. It will cost $3100.

CAUGHT.—A man named Edward Palmer was arrested, one day last week, for forging a check on the Woodbury Bank, and was taken to Bridgeton, where he was locked up.

APPOINTED.—The New Jersey State Temperance Society has appointed Rev. G. R. Snyder, of Burlington, as State Agent and Corresponding Secretary.

THE RATIO OF TAXES.—The amount of State tax apportioned to Camden county for the coming year is $16,281. This is exclusive of county and national tax.

HAIL STORM.—A severe hail storm passed over the lower parts of Jersey a few days since, blowing down the houses in Vineland.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Brougham gave us another of Dickens' delineations in the person of "Captain Edward Cuttle," mariner, and proprietor of six silver spoons and a silver watch. His make-up was the realization of a picture familiar to all, and his performance full of originality and humor. Miss Graham's "Edith" was even below her usual mediocrity. She did not take the trouble to change her dress (a very ugly and unbecoming one) through a period of three years, considerably conglomerating epochs by so doing. *Pocahontas* followed, with many new jokes by Brougham. His "Powhatan" is full of genuine fun. This evening he plays *Flies in the Web* and *Metamora*, in which imitations of Kean and Forrest will no doubt enhance the humor of the performance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell takes her first benefit after four years' absence. She should, and no doubt will be greeted with a full house and an enthusiastic appreciation by her numerous admirers. This is the last week of *Fanchon*, and not to have seen Maggie Mitchell in *Fanchon* would be like not seeing Forrest in *Richelieu* or Booth in *Hamlet*. Her reputation in this part is unequalled.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr Barrett appears this evening for his benefit in the play of the *Marble Heart*. The part of "Raphael" is full of poetry, sentiment, and passion. It is essentially suited to Mr. Barrett's genius, and will be a most favorable role to see him in to all who love earnestness, originality, and genius.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels are still in their glory culminating as they proceed towards the close of their engagement. They have one week more, and bring forward all the old favorite pieces. This evening the skating ballet of *Godenski* will be given with Gabriel, Francois, and Antoine. Young America, of course.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for the public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, at the Musical Fund Hall:—

Overture—"La Vestale".....G Spontini
Song—"My Austria".....F. Suppe
Lute's Luise Waltz.....Lamer
Andante from Sixth Simionte.....Haydn
Third Grand Ouverture—"Leonora"
(Fidelio).....Beethoven
Aria from "Don Giovanni".....Mozar
Selection from "Don Sebastian".....Donizett

PERELLI'S OPERA.—This evening *Linda* will be repeated. Mademoiselle Denegre having entirely recovered from her indisposition, the opera will be given with all its concerted music, with the omission of the part of "Pierotto." Mr. Schmidt made a profound impression in the part of "Carlo," and with Miss Howlett's merits the public of these operas *d'elite* are well acquainted.

THE editor of the *Bulletin* writes:—

"Partly in a spirit of scientific inquiry, and considerably more with the desire to get rid of a troublesome stump of long standing, we visited Dr. Colton, at his office, No 737 Walnut street, this morning. We inhaled the gas, and woke up in a minute or two from a pleasant dream, feeling as fresh and well as ever, and having the profound pleasure of seeing our old tormentor fast in the grip of the forceps of the operator. We absolutely felt no pain whatever during the operation."

P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, writes to Dr. Colton:—

"I know of no case in which I should consider the nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a stage of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *without any anæsthetic*"

Office of Colton Dental Association, No. 737 Walnut street.

Dr. Colton manufactures the gas every day, and tests its purity before administering it.

He has administered it to 18,698 persons without failure or accident in any case.

SEIZURE OF GOODS.—The United States Collector of this port seized this morning at the office of the American Express Company, two packages of cloth, valued at nine thousand dollars, which had been sent here from New York by J. T. McCartney, addressed to an auctioneer with orders to sell. These goods were pointed out to the Collector by Chief of Police Sherman, he and Detective Rogers having become possessed of information that induced them to believe that they had been brought into the United States from Canada without the payment of duties. The party to whom the goods were consigned has no advices as to them, and does not know the party consigning them. They will be held to await the appearance of the owner or claimant to see what he can show with respect to them.—*Rochester Union, Wednesday.*

ANOTHER MURDERER HUNG BY A MOB.—A little son of Mr. C. W. Nuckols, of Woodford county, Ky., aged 13 years, was sent with a horse to meet his brother at Midway, in that State, last week, but was killed on the way by being knocked on the head with a rail, by a man named George Meeks, who beat out his brains. The murderer was soon arrested, and confessed that he committed the deed in order to obtain the horse. He was conveyed to jail, but a mob soon gathered, broke open the building, seized him, took him to the place where the murder was committed, and hung him to a tree, as a terrible warning to all other would-be murderers.

SINGULAR SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, on Wednesday, the case of Edward Murray and wife vs. Drs. Lucius A. Cutler (Superintendent of the City Hospital), and David W. Cheever, was commenced. It is an action to recover five thousand dollars damages. On the 4th of July, 1864, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray, while sitting in the doorway of house No. 2 Federal street, was shot, a ball from a pistol entering his body. The boy was taken to the City Hospital for treatment, to have the ball removed, as the parents allege. A few days afterwards he died from the effects of the wound. The body was opened, they state, by the defendants, without their consent, for which act the suit is brought to recover damages. The parents allege that they expressed their willingness to have an inquest held, but none ever took place, and deny giving their assent to a *post mortem* examination. The answer of Drs. Cutler and Cheever is that the consent of the parents was given before the examination was made.

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND, I. O. OF O. F.—The annual election for officers of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Maryland, took place on Tuesday night, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:—Josiah L. Baugher, of Franklin Lodge, No. 2, Grand Master; M. S. Harrison, of Pacific Lodge, No. 63, Deputy Grand Master; J. Q. A. Herring, of Baltimore City Lodge, No. 57, Grand Warden; Joseph B. Escavaille re-elected Grand Secretary; Richard Marley re-elected Treasurer; Rev. F. Marine re-elected Grand Chaplain; George M. Krebs, of No. 15, Grand Marshal.

AN UNLUCKY TOWN.—The town of Poitiers, France, has of late been singularly unfortunate. Not long since the Mayor, a banker, was declared a bankrupt, and last week the cashier of the branch of the Bank of France established there absconded, leaving a deficit of 800,000f. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being accomplices.

HEAVY VERDICT.—The case of Mary Roessle against the Boston and Maine Railroad, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court in Boston for several days past, has been concluded, the jury agreeing upon a verdict of $5000 damages for injuries received by her on the road in 1863.

FAST TYPE STICKING.—A match race came off between two compositors a few days ago at Iowa City. A. J. Kenny, of the Iowa City *Press*, and O. B. Bell, of the Council Bluff *Nonpareil*, each setting four thousand ems solid Bourgeois in two hours. The speed is unprecedented.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE JAMES RIVER.—The Richmond Common Council is discussing the advisability of removing the bar off Rocketts, on the James river. At present ships of heavy burden can get up only to City Point.

A TRIPLE MURDERER.—The Grand Jury of Racine county, Wisconsin, have returned three bills of indictment against Peter Fraham, the man who committed the triple murder at Burlington, in that county, in December last.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—BIDDLE.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. C. C. Townsend, assisted by Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq., to ELIZABETH M. BIDDLE, both of this city.

CALDWELL—McFARLAND.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. JAMES CALDWELL to Miss AMANDA McFARLAND, all of this city.

LEWIS—LAFFITTE.—On the 19th instant, by the Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey, E. EDWARD LEWIS, of West Chester, to Miss EMMA M. LAFFITTE, of this city.

MOORE—WEIHERBY.—On the 18th ultimo, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, at his residence, No. 605 S. Tenth street, Mr. WILLIAM H. MOORE to Miss REBECCA WEIHERBY.

DIED.

ABRAM.—On the 17th instant, ABRAM ABRAM, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4027 Frankford street, Frankford, on Monday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

ADOLPH.—On the 18th instant, ELLA, daughter of Alfred W. and Catharine Adolph, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 906 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ALLEN.—On the 18th instant, HARRIET TURLEY, eldest daughter of James T. and Harriet D. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Fortieth street, above Walnut, on Saturday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth street, below Market.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Mr. GEORGE F. BAKER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob Baker, No. 1609 Marshall street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Bridesburg.

BOARDMAN.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH G., son of William and Anna E. Boardman, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 133 Orchard street, Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock.

CONSIDINE.—On the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, MARY CONSIDINE, wife of Sylvester Considine, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Second and Shippen streets, on Monday morning, the 22d instant, at 8½ o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. RACHEL DAVIS, wife of Jonathan Davis, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 173 Oxford street, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Plymouth Church, Montgomery county.

DORLAN.—On the 18th instant, Miss CAROLINE, daughter of John and Rachel Dorlan, in the 25th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1633 Shackamaxon street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

FRYER.—On Thursday morning, April 19, ARMER FARLON, son of George and Jennie Fryer, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1306 Walnut street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A FOLDING POCKET LANTERN SHOULD be owned by every traveller, tourist, or sportsman. It folds into so small a compass as to be easily carried in the pocket and yet contains an extra supply of candles and matches. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PINKING IRONS, OF SEVERAL PATTERNS, and a variety of sizes; Punches, Mallets, Gauffering Scissors, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A TERRIBLE CRIME OR A MIDNIGHT BURGlary might perhaps be sometimes prevented if every housekeeper owned a Watchman's Rattle. This will be heard at a great distance, and being always known as a signal for help soon brings it. For sale, with a variety of brass, iron, and silver-plated Door Chains and Bolts, at TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14 5

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6mrp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CARPETINGS.
JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated
ROOMS,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware, a quarter of a mile east of Kenton, a station on the Maryland and Delaware Rail road, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.
At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.
It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.
Price, $16,000; one-half cash.
Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfm12t* Kenton, Delaware.

FOR SALE,
To close an Estate, A BEAUTIFUL LOT, at the S. E. corner of FORTIETH AND LOCUST Streets, West Philadelphia, close to St. Mary's Episcopal Church.
Would make a fine location for a large mansion, or could be divided into smaller lots, having three fronts.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
4 16 10t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH SIDE YARD, No. 947 North SIXTH Street above Poplar. Eight rooms, gas and bath, hot and cold water, range, water-closets, etc., all in good repair. Lot 19 feet by 90. Garden laid out with splendid grape vines, rose bushes, shrubbery, fruit trees, box-bushes around the paved walks, etc. Price only $6300. Clear possession soon. Apply on the premises. 4 19 3t*

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-Story Stone Mill, with valuable water-power, and two stone dwelling-houses, with forty-three acres of ground, on the Wissahickon creek, known as Heil's Mill. Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 17 6t*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No. 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 30

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGELHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon 2 21

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE Per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.
These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.
Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
Warerooms.
4 6 21t rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 8 rp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

MEAD & SMYTH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
2 13 2mrp

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF THE
AMERICAN WATCHES
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

In consequence of the recent great decline in gold and silver and all materials used in the manufacture of our goods, and in anticipation of a still further decline, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed
WITH GOLD AT PAR,
So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years, and the manufacture and sale of
MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,
Have given our productions the very highest rank among time keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.
We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade marks engraved on the plate:—
1. "American Watch Co.," Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery"
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch, is named "P. S. Bartlett" Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.
The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., authorizes us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,
ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED
To be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this warranted is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that it, after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another.
As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.
CAUTION.
The high reputation of our watches having caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
4 16 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S Tobacco and Cigar Store, 3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by *all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 14 6t

FURNITURE.
BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,
AND PARLOR SUITES,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER
AND PARLOR SUITES,
Either Polished or Oiled,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

THE EYE AND EAR.
DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 819 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination 10 3

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the brightness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures Seminal Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND St.
4 19 thstu rp

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street.
For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions and all maladies originating from defects in the body, or the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.
Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp
A CARD TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.
Having suffered for a period of eight years with Paralysis, and having experienced the treatment of a number of physicians both in this country and Europe, all of which treatments had failed to perform a cure, I take great pleasure in recommending the TAN BATHS of Dr. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street. From the use of twelve or his baths I have completely regained my health, my system at the time of their commencement being thoroughly poisoned from the use of drugs and minerals which had been given me.
I am too happy to say that my blood, through the treatment of Dr. Planitz, is now thoroughly cleansed, and my limbs, over which I had no control, are strong and healthy. In short, I am now a well man, and if any sufferers wish further information, I will cheerfully give it on application to me.
H. FRITSCHE,
13 8trp No. 47 N. WATER Street.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market.
Egg and Stove sizes at $6 75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt. I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
4 19 G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
4 19 G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.
At G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened:—
A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons.
No. 4 and 5 Corded Edge ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
White Piques, 75, 90, and $1 00 a yard.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 58 up to 80
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Large Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
White Brilliantes, an auction lot, 25 cents, very cheap.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Best Bleached Muslins in the city at 25 cents.
Very heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 31½ cents.
Best makes Bleached Muslins.
Heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cts. per yard.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, one bale All-wool Flannels, 38 cents per yard.
Fine quality all-wool and Domet Flannels.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Nankins, very cheap, $2 38, $2 44, $2 50, $2 62, $2 75 and $3 00 per dozen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½, and $1 00.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, from 50 cents up to $1 40 per yard.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 16

AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.
NOW OPEN,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
LAMA SHAWLS,
SILK AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
LAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS AND BORNOUS.
LATEST STYLES [4 20 1trp
CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACKS.

SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES,
JUST OPENED, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 19 3t Above Willow.

COLORED AND WHITE GROUND
MOHAIR FOULARDS
OF CHOICE STYLES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 19 3t Above Willow.

115 NEW LOTS OF GOODS OPENED THIS WEEK, AT 115
W. H. EARLY'S
No. 115 N. NINTH Street.
Heavy Dice Pattern Hand-Loom Table Linen, only 80 cents
White Linen Towels $2 25 per dozen
White Linen Towels, trimmed, $2 75 per dozen.
White Linen Huck, for Toweling, 31 cents per yard.
Half Bleached Huck, for Toweling, 22 and 25 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS.
Valencia, Mozambique, and De Laines, 25 cents.
Silk Embroidered Polka Dot Mohair, 37½ cents.
One case yard wide English Chintz, 23 cents.
5 dozen Men's Bro Half-Hose, regularly made, 45 cents. 4 14 6trp*

LINENS.
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE.
DAMASK NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, ETC.
PERKINS,
4 18 wfm3t No. 9 South NINTH Street.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Rinderpest—Reform Bill—Education in England—Out-cropping Sympathy for America—Excursions to the Western World, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

THE RINDERPEST.

LONDON, April 5.—Although but little comparatively is said on the subject in public, the effects of the great cattle plague continue to be felt on every side. In no place do you feel it more than at the Englishman's favorite resort—the dinner-table. Here, for a time at least, the glory of "the roast beef of Old England" has departed. Every species of this kind of meat, in whatever shape presented, is more or less eyed with suspicion, and "good digestion waits on appetite" almost in vain, so far as this national dish is concerned.

The rumor that the plague had suddenly attacked the sheep has spread new consternation through many circles. English mutton, as a whole, especially that raised in Wales, for the British palate is in some respects better than English beef, and the idea of losing its savory joints is intensely unpopular. There is a well-grounded fear, too, that the "grievous murrain" will be more destructive among the sheep than it is among the beeves; and hence the increased alarm. On all sides inquiry is rife. Viewing the matter in a sanitary aspect, it is asked whether the brutal manner in which flocks and herds have been brought in by sea, and their exposure on the low, wet grounds through stormy days and frosty nights, may not have had much to do with the plague. If so, it is easy to trace it home to the avaricious speculators in meat; and the punishment that has followed is as natural as it is just. It is certainly a very singular circumstance that every remedy yet discovered has been a total failure. The only way to cure the disease is to kill the beast.

REFORM.

There can be no question but reform is making progress in Great Britain. Every aspect in which the subject is viewed presents favorable features. Even the excitement in Ireland is already producing good results. Its reflex influence is being felt everywhere in English society. The dissatisfaction that prevails with regard to existing abuses is increasing. The impression is steadily gaining ground that the masses of the English people are not fed, nor clothed, nor housed as they should be; that a reform in these respects is demanded, and must and will be had.

EDUCATION.

The necessity for a more general diffusion of knowledge among the people of England is becoming every day more and more manifest. There was a time when the reformers, who saw and felt deeply the value of an increased popular education, were unwilling to advocate it as a State measure. They were conscientious on that point; and, standing by it tenaciously, nothing, comparatively, was done, when much might have been. The system of so-called "National education" was established—we say "established," for it was literally the child of the State church, and, at the moment of its birth, tied up in the sectarian leading strings of the establishment; but it gave only very limited blessings to the people hungering and thirsting for more knowledge; and, in some places, only aggravated the very evil it professed to seek to remove.

There is now, however, a prospect of the dawn of a better day. The objection of the earlier reformers is seen in a different light. They are beginning to understand that the citizen has a right to take education from the State, because he is himself a part of the State—nay, as a free elector, an independent subject, the very foundation of the political edifice.

As time passes on, these truths will become self-evident. There is no power on earth that can prevent them from becoming potent for good in society. The people are beginning to gaze upon, study, and love them. It is only despots and aristocrats who fear them. The education of England is the redemption of England.

FEELING FOR AMERICA.

The feeling prevalent in Great Britain towards America is certainly improving. This favorable change is seen more in the tone of the public press than anywhere else. It is my privilege to meet with a great variety of English journals—indeed, a perfectly fair representation of the sentiment of England—and I am much struck with the alteration for the better that has recently taken place. This is owing, no doubt, to the improvement perceptible in certain journals on the American side of the Atlantic, among other causes—an improvement which, so far, at least, as a certain paper in New York is concerned, was very much needed. It is amusing, now, to hear the "Great Thunderer"

"Coo you as gently as a sucking dove."

The best of the joke is that Americans see through it all, at a glance.

"The painted hypocrites are known
Through the disguise they wear."

Let them pass.

AMERICAN EXCURSIONS.

It is perfectly clear that as the past season has witnessed a great American rush to Europe, so the coming one will witness a still greater rush from Europe to America. The desire to see the country that has made so deep and lasting a mark among the nations of the earth, whose territory has been shown to be so broad, and whose resources are so vast; where the memorials of a thousand battle-fields are yet fresh on the soil; where the facilities of travel and entertainment are admitted by those who have tried them to be among the best in the world, the purposes, the plan for all this, will now be gratified. The number of new lines of steamers now taking to the Atlantic for the United States is surprising. If competition is the life of business, then business between America and Europe must be lively indeed.

You will have noticed the special excursion projected by Mr. T. Cook, of London, who has recently returned from the United States. I had the pleasure of meeting this now well-known tourist a few days ago. He speaks in the highest terms of Philadelphia, as, indeed, all intelligent and travelled English people do with whom I have conversed respecting our beautiful city. Mr. Cook, who takes over a large party of excursionists with him in a few weeks, will afford them all an opportunity of visiting Pennsylvania, as well as other interesting portions of our country. His movement is deservedly a popular one, and richly deserves all the attention it is sure to receive in America. ELECTRIC.

General Osterhaus.

General Leggett gives, in the Zanesville *Courier*, the following anecdotes of the inability of General Osterhaus to speak the English language correctly:—

The General's not learning to speak English reminds us of one or two incidents in his military career. One morning when we were confronting the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain, they made an attack on Osterhaus' command. He was at breakfast, when an orderly dashed up with—

"General, the Rebs are advancing upon us."

"Shust wait," said he, "till I gits mine coffee; I makes him hell smell."

After drinking his coffee he hurried to the front, and, if he didn't literally fulfil his promise, he quickly repelled the attack, and made the enemy glad to regain the shelter of their works.

The boys ever afterwards knew him as "old hell smell."

On another occasion, a number of general officers were rallying him about his being a German, taking occasion to tell him, among other things, that Sigel was the only German officer of any account in our army.

"Sigel! Sigel!" said he, irately, "vy, I can *kick* him mit one hand!"

Natural History of the Managing Mamma.

All mothers wish to have their grown-up daughters married.

Some mothers, in the furtherance of their wishes, trust to love, some to luck, and some to Providence.

The Managing Mamma, however, trusts to neither of these ruling powers in the affairs of womankind, but resolves to accomplish her desire by the aid of tact, cunning, and perseverance.

The M. M. is the terror of poor young men in love with her daughters, and a tormenting spirit to the young ladies themselves. She has more doctrines to inculcate for the safety of her poor ignorant lambs, ignorant of the ways of this wicked world, than has a Calvinistic divine, and to each of these innumerable doctrines she makes more amendments than has lately been attempted on that marvel of patchwork, the Constitution.

The M. M. is also a clairvoyant detective. She can perceive the motives of her daughter's gentleman visitors at a glance. She is sure that all Mr. A. cares about Julia is the little fortune that will be left her when it will please the Almighty to call her husband away. Mr. B., who is doing a small business, she knows by the twinkle of his eye is a rake. She must warn her daughter, if she has the least regard for that priceless jewel, her honor, to give him his dimittis. Even supposing he were to marry her, which Heaven forbid, he would torture her to death and force her to commit suicide through jealousy, as he would always be making love to other women. Mr. C., however, who is in good business, and has a rich father, is a model of a man. Any woman might feel proud to have the honor of receiving his attentions. On the day she sees Julia married to him, she could willingly go back from the church, disrobe, fold her things carefully away, and lying on her couch, close her eyes, and praying, "Lord, now lettest Thy servant depart in peace, since I have seen the daughter for whom I have toiled and moiled, worked and striven, calculated and manœuvred, till I have often been crazy, married to a well-to-do man of good prospects and family," close her weary eyes, and depart from this vale of tears.

Julia here asserts that her brother, Albert, once casually hinted that Mr. C. sometimes got tipsy, and that he was making love to some poor girl who was his mother's dressmaker. All low scandals, with not a word of truth in them, the M. M. furiously declaims. Shouldn't her own mother know better than a mere boy like Albert? Boys were always telling stories. Even if Mr. C. did drink a little, she would rather have her future son-in-law drink like a gentleman than be a grum ill-mannered teetotaller. That story about the dressmaker is a lie, you may depend on it. Poor girls of low families were ever trying to sneak into the good graces of gentlemen, who must always be civil.

Julia's younger sister asserts that Mr. C. could not come to see them for two weeks, in consequence of getting a thrashing for having insulted a girl in the street when he was tipsy; and when he did come, there was the mark of a recently blackened eye quite visible on his face. Julia knows the girl he insulted.

Against this circumstantial evidence, the M. M. does not try to advance her battering powers; but she simply asserts that the best of men act very strangely at times, and if her poor ignorant, innocent lambs only knew all the troubles she had with the best of men, their own father, they would not be so very much astonished when they heard that young men do odd things at times. Men have to be managed if they would be kept from making fools of themselves and their families, and when Julia is married to Mr. C., her doting mother will give her all necessary instructions. Julia's youngest sister hints that her Ma is to die on the wedding-day, and in due time have a grand funeral, and on her tombstone have an inscription, "Here lies a devoted mother." "Die!" ejaculated the M. M., "and make my daughter go in mourning before she has had time to go in company and show all the nice outfit I intend to give her! You are crazy. I see you are laughing as your mother, who is wearing her life out to settle you well in life. Leave the room, and go up stairs and read your Bible—no, go to the glass and study how to tinge your cheeks without letting every one know that you paint your nasty sallow skin."

When the M. M. is on a visiting-tour, she takes occasion to mention the names of all the young men who visit at her house, and endeavors by indirect questioning to discover all concerning their prospects, their abilities, their connections, and whether, above all things, they have any money. She thinks that she cross-questions so adroitly that her object is not apparent. But as every attempt at gaining information ends with reference to a bank account, or the property qualifications of the relatives of the subject of inquiry, she cannot deceive other ladies, who, perhaps, are on the same tack themselves. Thus she proceeds:—"Have you seen Mr. X. lately?" "No, he has not been to see us for some time." "Indeed, I thought he was quite a regular visitor here. He called yesterday, and he looks so handsome in a new walking-suit, that I thought he had vastly improved. He wore a splendid diamond pin, too. He is getting quite a beau." "Diamond, was it? I thought he couldn't afford it, unless it was very small. His family are very respectable, but quite reduced." The M. M. nods acquiescence, as if she knew all about it—as she now does. Silently she resolves to warn her Fanny, when she goes home, against the deceitful Mr. X., who is acting the gentleman, and trying to get into the society of his betters on false pretenses. The M. M. then mentions that she thinks Mr. Y. begins to look so shabby in that old dress-coat which he must have worn a season, that he might at last, if he couldn't do anything better, get credit for a new suit. She hates to see anything like stinginess in young men. When they have wives and families to spend their money for them, it is time enough for them to be saving. When her host informs the M.M. that Mr. Y. is very eccentric, so much so that he only allows himself five hundred a year for dress, but that he is very rich, and of a family who have raised themselves from abject poverty by economy and industry, she makes up her mind to allow Julia to make a dead set at Mr. Y., as he knows both how to make money and to keep it after it is made; no foolish ninny who will ruin himself in the endeavor to keep pace with other men's extravagance; one of those self-made families, too, that are our country's peculiar boast. The M. M. learns, too, that Mr. Z. is of sickly family; all his relatives have died suddenly of heart disease; that his brothers have made their wives rich young widows in a short time; so she thereupon makes a silent vow that Fanny shall marry Mr. Z.; the girl is young, and if she pleases her mother with her first match, she can (D. V.) please herself with her second.

When the M. M. has exhausted the information of her hosts, she makes her adieux in quest of more intelligence. And finally, she reaches home, to lecture, scold, threaten, scheme, manœuvre, and pass an uneasy night, her sleep disturbed by awful visions of her daughters eloping with half-starved clergymen or out-at-elbow young lawyers.

The M. M. is an adept at the art of advertising. Of course, she knows that to throw her daughters at eligible gentlemen would be to make them cheap enough, and herself ridiculous. So she informs all such that she hopes her daughters will never marry; that they have a happy home, and their accomplishments would be all thrown away in marriage; that they have not the necessary knowledge to combat with the duplicity of the world and manage these awful men, and, please God, they never shall, but will continue to be as unsuspecting, and guileless, and trusting as they are now.

The M. M. shows, in a private way, to her self-elected son-in-law, the diplomas that her daughter has received from the institutions where she astonished her teachers by her docility and vast learning, and exhibits some very artistic specimens of water and oil colors, which likely have been bought from some picture dealer. All these, the M. M. informs her intended victim, her daughter would not have shown for the world, she is so foolishly bashful and retiring; but there can be no harm with a particular friend, who will never mention it, knowing of them.

With the mother and sisters of the victim, the M. M. proceeds differently. The M. M. informs them that Julia thinks so much of them, and thinks that they are such patterns of propriety, that she wishes she could be like them, and she wonders that the gentlemen of the family are not more gallant than they are; but young men are so brusque sometimes. The M. M. gives strict injunctions that what she has told in confidence must not be repeated—which, of course, it is at the first opportunity.

When Julia is requested to play, her M. M., with a loving smile, drawls out: "Julia, my love, do sit up straight; you will soon be round-shouldered." Of course Mr. Y., who is to be leap-turner, instantly observes that Julia is as straight as a ramrod. Then when the piece has been executed the M. M. takes occasion to remark that, "You are looking pale, dear; you must be fatigued." Julia, who seems as fresh as a pink saucer, is looked at and complimented by the young man for her rare color in these close and heated rooms. The M. M. complains that though she likes to see Julia smile, yet she would rather not, as people would say she wished to show her teeth, which are natural, though many, from their regularity, would not think so. The M. M. takes care to add that she could allow no child of hers to wear false teeth, or any other falsity. Though her daughters are perhaps not so attractive looking as some, they are what Heaven has seen fit to make them. This information makes glad the heart of Julia's lover, who, like most men, is not very sure how little of a graceful woman is natural, and how much manufactured. In this way she calls attention to all the good points of her daughter's conotur.

The M. M. insists on learning from her daughters all that their lovers have said and done in their company, even to the minutest detail; and having learned the budget of trifling nothings, she retires to her room to unravel their meaning, and to construct a plan for bringing the flies who are buzzing about her daughters into the matrimonial net. After a long reflection she resolves to lecture her daughters into a course of action which will be coquettish without appearing so. And in consequence, male lovers are often astonished by the peculiar behavior of their feminine affinities, and despairingly cry, "Woman is a mystery!" when the puppet daughters are only obeying the wire-puller behind the scenes.

If her daughters cannot bring the lovers to make a proposal, then the M. M. takes the affair in hand; and many a young man, who was merely passing the time, has been astonished at the curses of Heaven brought down on his unwary head for his destroying the peace of a loving mother's guileless child.

Sometimes the M. M. thinks it fitting to clear her house of all young gentlemen visitors at one swoop, and get a new set. This she does through her daughter, in the your-visits-are-no-longer-agreeable-sir manner — to the great astonishment of sundry very green young men, who think they have given, unwittingly, serious offense, but who are denied the chance of apology or explanation.

At last the M. M. has the satisfaction of having her daughters married, though not to the men, or rather the wealth she had first chosen. When her daughters are brides, they are pestered by her directions for the management of their husbands, which are by no means graciously received. And the poor woman who has intrigued, worried, and saved, at last is told by her own daughters that all she did was rather a hindrance than a benefit to them.

Such is the deserved fate of all plotters.

—THIRLWOL BRAMLAND.

The First Paper Mill in America.

A Philadelphia letter to the New York *Tribune* says:—In 1690 the first paper mill was erected in Pennsylvania, near a stream called the Wissahickon, about two miles from the location of the works of the Wood Paper Company, in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The founder was William Ryttinghuisen, of Holland, whose family had for generations made paper for the Dutch, and whose descendants to this day make paper in Manayunk. A good family that of Rytinghuisen—thrifty and wise—who sensibly changed their name to Rittenhouse, and gave to science a grand-nephew of William named David, much addicted to seeing stars among these high Wissahickon hills, and now known to all mankind as an eminent astronomer. I have seen a book made in the first mill, over one hundred and seventy years since, bearing the Rytinghuisen water-mark, "W. R., Pensilvania," with a tretcil, encased in a scroll—a neatly formed trefoil that any Irishman would accept as the shamrock, and as evidence that old William was a Fenian. The paper is hard—of good texture—browned by time, but showing signs of careful make, and as strong and nearly as smooth as the ordinary sheet of note-paper on which these words are written. It was a noted mill in those days, and the poets of the Pennsylvania colony rhymed about it, something after this fashion:—

"The paper mill is here hard by
And makes good paper frequently,
But the printer, as I here doth tell,
Is gone unto New York to uwell.
No doubt but he will lay up rags,
If he can get good store of rags.
Kind friend, when thy old shift is rent,
Let it to the paper mill be sent."

Let me state as an annotation, that the printer thus recorded as leaving Philadelphia for New York was the celebrated William Bradford, who spoke his mind freely about the Quakers, and was accordingly banished, printing press and all. This banishment of Bradford being, as I will here state, the origin of the remarkable superstition among people of this State, that when good Pennsylvanians die they go to New York.

In those days all paper was manufactured by hand. Each sheet was manufactured separately. The rags were made into a pulp in iron or stone mortars or trip-hammers, it requiring several days to make a sample of dry finished paper. The capacity of the mill was about 1500 reams a year. You can now induce one of our best clerks to tell how many hundred years it would have taken honest old William to furnish one year's supply of paper for the *Tribune*. The business grew rapidly in the colonies. In 1769 there were forty mills in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, annually producing $133,000 worth of paper. In 1787 the business commanded sixty-three mills, and required $250,000 worth of paper. In 1786 it required fifty-three mills to supply Philadelphia with Gab and Scribble stuff (many gatherings of Congressmen, Conventions, young statesmen and juvenile Pub. Docs., in those days, at Philadelphia), the demand absorbing 71,000 reams. In 1840, there were 426 mills, with a capital of $4,745,239, and an annual product of $6,173,092. In 1850, 443 mills; capital, $7,166,844; annual product, $10,187,177; in 1860, 500 mills; capital, $10,000,000; annual product, $21,000,000—being in the printing and publishing year of peace, 1860, before we took to throat-cutting and windpipe-slitting arts. Total, 60,000 tons of paper, or about 2,800,000 reams; or, to be minute, and at the risk of giving the *Herald* people an approximate idea of the *Tribune* circulation, over thirteen thousand two hundred million sheets. From 760,000 annual sheets, as the labor of honest William Rytinghuisen, to more than thirteen thousand million, the work of this great Yankee nation! This is the story of the American paper trade in a sentence.

—Musical Jewelry—C(h)oral.

—They are to have an opera house in Macon, Georgia.

—Admiral Dahlgren has rented a cottage at Newport.

—There are 46,901 farms in Massachusetts, valued at $23,495,122.

—A burlesque of *Crispino e la Comare* has been played in Boston.

—Why is spring the proper time to lick little boys? Because it's lambing time.

—The oldest inhabitant of Brussels, Madame Demoulin, has just completed her 103d year. She enjoys the entire use of her faculties.

—Lord Houghton has been appointed President of the Art Union of London, in place of the late Lord Monteagle.

—A member of the Lygon family has represented West Worcestershire in the British Parliament uninterruptedly from the year 1775 to 1866, a period of ninety-one years.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth 3rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
3 30 5

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

TEAS, &c.

A NEW INVOICE OF
OOLONG TEAS,
FOR SALE AT THE
Market Street Tea House,
BOYD & CO.,
4 9 mwflm No. 1142 MARKET Street.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem.
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN.
EDWIN MIDDLETON.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER.
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 5½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins or ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
4 5 1m *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 2m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 6 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 102 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 7 12

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, complete	12 00	to 150
GENTS' do do	8 00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS.
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

Great Activity at the Navy Yards.

A SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE COAST OF MAINE—THE FLEET TO RENDEZVOUS AT EASTPORT—A RESERVE FORCE TO BE HELD READY AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Never since the first year of the war has there been so much activity manifested at the different navy yards as at the present time, there being at the six naval stations of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Baltimore, and Washington, over forty vessels fitting out for service. About half of the number are intended for service on our Eastern coast and for the formation of the contemplated South Pacific and Indian Ocean squadrons, but what use can be found for the residue in time of peace is a mystery which can only be solved by the hypothesis that the Government expects trouble to grow out of the Fenian and fishery complications. Whether this be the true solution of the matter or not, we will not venture to say, but one thing appears certain, if we should unfortunately become involved in a war with England, we will not be found unprepared. It has been estimated that, if necessary, the Navy Department could place, within a month, a fleet of fifty vessels, fully armed and equipped, at the disposal of the Government. This is exclusive of iron-clads, of which there are about sixty laid up in ordinary at League Island and other places. These vessels could be got ready for sea in a very short time, as the majority of them require no repair whatever, but only want stores and men to be fit for immediate service. In addition to all this, there are the vessels composing the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India squadrons, from each of which a number of gunboats could be drawn. It will be seen by the above facts that we are fully prepared for any difficulty which may arise; and though we hope there may be no occasion to make use of our naval power, it is a source of gratification to know that we are ready for anything that may occur.

OUR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The vessels which are to form the squadron for the protection of our fishing interests on the Eastern coast have been finally detailed. The squadron will consist of seven vessels, carrying 59 guns, but will most probably be increased as soon as is practicable. The *De Soto* will be flag-ship, and the vessels will meet at Eastport, Maine, before the 29th instant. They will remain in that vicinity until the Fenian excitement subsides, when they will proceed on their cruise, visiting several ports on the Canadian coast. Several vessels belonging to the practice squadron of the Naval Academy are being fitted out, and it is supposed that they will be held as a reserve force, and added to the flying squadron if necessary. The following is a correct list of the vessels to rendezvous at Eastport:—

Vessels.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Class.
Ashuelot	10	1030	Double-ender.
Shamrock	10	974	Double-ender.
Augusta	9	1310	Side-wheel.
De Soto	8	1600	Side-wheel.
Don	6	390	Screw.
Winooski	10	974	Double-ender.
Miantonomah	4	1564	Iron-clad.
Total	59	7842	

The Everlastings.

In the interior of a railway carriage are seated a gentleman and a lady. The gentleman is bronzed, apparently by long residence in a hot climate. His hair and whiskers are yet black, but the crow's foot is visible at either temple. The lady is attired in the height of fashion, in a style suitable to youth and beauty.

Gent. "Would you object to having the window up? Many years of Australian life have made me very sensitive to drafts."

Lady (aside). "That voice!" (To gentleman.) "Oh, not in the least!" (Aside again.) "It is Eustace."

Gent. (emphatically). "Thank you!" (Aside.) "Those accents."

Lady. "Did you speak?"

Gent. "I beg your pardon. Your voice recalled recollections of fifty years ago. It reminded me of one who in other times, but—no matter. Your features, too, are strangely like hers—only, if you will allow me to say so, the complexion is even more brilliant."

Lady. "Oh! Might I ask her name?"

Gent. "Her name was Rose."

Lady. "It is my own."

Gent. "Is it possible that I am speaking to her daughter?"

Lady. "You are speaking to herself."

Gent. "Heavens! Why, what? No, surely."

Lady. "Yes, indeed."

Gent. "But that fresh—excuse my rudeness—that youthful color?"

Lady. "That raven hair."

Gent. "I'll be candid with you. It is a wig—the gentleman's real head of hair, or invisible peruke—warranted to defy detection."

Lady. "Eustace, I will turn your confidence. I owe this bloom to the art of Madame Esther."

Gent. "Enamelled love. My Rose, my own lost Rose found! My Rose unfaded!"

Lady. "Your Rose will fade no more. She has been rendered beautiful——."

Gent. "Oh, how beautiful! Let me fold thee in my arms."

(They embrace as well as they can. The dye of his whiskers blackens her face, and the paint of her cheeks comes off on the end of his nose.)

Gent. "Beautiful!"

Lady. "Beautiful forever!"

(Railroad guard appears at window.)

Guard. "Change here for Devondale."

(They hobble out.)

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ROCKETTS' LANDING, RICHMOND, Va., April 18, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, as Rocketts' Landing, Richmond, Va., the following public property, commencing on the 27th day of APRIL, 1866, and continuing until the property is all sold:—

18 Ambulances.
840 Sets Harness.
Blacksmith Tools.
Veterinary Instruments.
Paulins.
Stationery.
Mule Shoes.
Printing Material.
131 Wagons.
118 Saddles.
Carpenter Tools.
Tentage, assorted.
Clothing, assorted.
Office furniture.
Stove and Pipe.
Iron, assorted.

One Tread-wheel horse-power Machine, and a large quantity of other promiscuous property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and A. Q. M.,
4 20 in charge of Depot.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 ARMY WAGONS, lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL, corner of THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia, April 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale or Vendue, on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Spring Garden Hall, THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, all that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and three-story brick shop, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Parrish street (No. 1344), at the distance of one hundred and four feet eastward from the east side of Broad street, in the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Parrish street sixteen feet and extending in length or depth southward of that width, between parallel lines at right angles to said Parrish street, one hundred and eighteen feet, more or less, to Atmore street.

Seized for United States taxes, and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Fisher

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
4 20 2t Collector Fourth District.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, April 16, 1866.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:—

Thirty-two wards: entire length, 743 feet; tankhouse, and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boilerhouse and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing, and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's kitcheners—7 feet long and 4 high. Also, all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale—Cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings, which are within the line of sentinels, must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie, buried in the ground; to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of the sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster. 4 19 5t

GOVERNMENT SALE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25 at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cal. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates.
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3,000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
8,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals. Goods can be examined two days prior to sale. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold

THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 f5 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Tools.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grindstone.
" 18—20 old Boats.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Shells, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—668 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder, 10 feet x41¼ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm-centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 28 feet long and 12¼ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LUMBER, TIMBER, ETC., AT THE DISMANTLED FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON D. C.

HEADQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the times and places named below, all of the Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Mess-houses and other structures belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, in and about the following dismantled forts around Washington.

Also, at same times and places, will be sold for the Engineer Department, the Lumber, Timber, Abattis, etc., connected with each fort respectively.

EAST OF EASTERN BRANCH.

On MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Carroll, eleven Frame Buildings, viz.:

Three Barracks (large size), one Hospital Building, three Officers' Quarters, and four small Buildings of various dimensions.

Also Mess-house and Stable of Stockade.

SAME DAY, at three P. M., at Fort Stanton, four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

One Barrack, two Officers' Quarters, one Cookhouse.

Also Stable and Guard-house of Stockade.

NORTH OF POTOMAC

On TUESDAY, April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Lincoln, fourteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, three Officers' Quarters, and two small outbuildings.

Also, two Stables and four Outbuildings (stockade) of various dimensions.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Totten, nine Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Two Barracks, one Mess-house, four Officers' Quarters, and two Outbuildings.

Also, four Officers' Quarters, Guard-house, Stable, and Kitchen (stockade), of various dimensions.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Slocum, twenty-one Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, five Officers' Quarters, two Hospital Wards, two Surgeons' Quarters, and three small Outbuildings.

Also, one Stable (log).

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fort Stevens, fifteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Four Barracks, four Mess-houses, four Officers' Quarters, and three small buildings of various dimensions.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Reno, forty-six Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Six Barracks, seven Mess-houses, one Headquarters Building, thirteen Officers' Quarters, four Hospital Buildings, two Stables (one large size), one Blacksmith Shop, two Forage Sheds, one Carpenter Shop, one Saddler's Shop, and eight small buildings of various dimensions.

Also twenty-seven buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Six Officers' Quarters, three Storehouses, one Stable, six Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, three Mess-rooms, eight small outbuildings of various dimensions.

On MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Fort Sumner, fifty-four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Eight Barracks, ten Mess-houses, twenty Officers' Quarters, two Stables (one large size), one Officers' Mess-house, two Hospital Wards, one Hospital Cook-house, one Dead-house, two Surgeons' Quarters, seven small outbuildings of various dimensions.

Also, seventeen buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Three Stables, one Wash House, three Storehouses, two Officers' Quarters, and eight outbuildings of various dimensions.

These sales embrace a large quantity of timber, lumber, etc., and an excellent opportunity is thus offered to land owners in the vicinity of Washington to secure building and fencing materials convenient to their property.

The military guard will remain upon the premises ten days after date of sale for protection of property, and purchasers (not owners of the land) will be required to remove the buildings, etc., within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

Buildings will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
4 16 8t Department of Washington.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Feb. 23, Mary Unsack, Executrix and Trustee of WILLIAM USACK, deceased.
" 24, Amand Lasore, Executor of A. P. B. N. GALLET, deceased.
" 24, Sarah W. Hopkinson, Administratrix of JOSEPH HOPKINSON, M. D., deceased.
" 24, James McCafferty, Executor of CHARLES DEVINE, deceased.
" 24. William Purves, Guardian of ANDREW L. HILL (late a minor).
" 26, Charles Lehman, Executor of FRANCES LEHMAN, deceased.
" 26, L. A. Wollenweber, Executor of JOHN C. SCHEIDE, deceased.
" 27, John S. McMullin, Administrator c. t. a. of EVANS P. DIXON, deceased.
" 28, Rebecca McLaughlin, Administratrix of DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 28, George Hall, Executor of ELIZA HAMILTON, deceased.
Mar. 1, Jacob C. White and John McKee, Executors of STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER, deceased.
" 2, Jacob S. Knorr, Administrator of WILLIAM KNORR, deceased.
" 2, Charles S. Close, Administrator c. t. a. of SOLOMON DEMERS, deceased.
" 2, Thomas Magarge, Administrator d. b. n. of JAMES FARNSWORTH, deceased.
" 2, David Conrade, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of EZEKIEL YHOST, deceased
" 2, Samuel Norris, Executor of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.
" 2, R. S. Moore, Administrator of R. S. MOORE, Sr. deceased.
" 3, Jane L. Simmons, Executrix of JOHN SIMMONS, deceased.
" 3, Samuel W. Roop, Executor of MARIE A. WASHINGTON, deceased.
" 3, Alexander Henry, Executor of WILLIAM NEILL, D. D., deceased.
" 5, John Crawford, Guardian of WILLIAM T BICKING (late a minor).
" 6, Edward Vandersiice, Executor of CATHARINE SNYDER, deceased.
" 6, Charles S. Wood, Trustee of THOMAS HILL, deceased.
" 7, John Wise Administrator of MARY GRANT, deceased.
" 7, John Toland, Administrator of MARGARET LAMB, deceased.
" 7, Henry Dirstine, Administrator of SAMUEL D. FISHER, deceased.
" 7. Edward Wolerstein, Administrator of JULIUS LEVIN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas B. McCormick, Executor (as filed by his Executrix) of EDWARD KELLY, deceased.
" 8, Elizabeth C. Lare, et al., Executors of JOHN McCAWLEY, deceased.
" 8, Samuel R. Bird and Octavius A. Law, Executors of SMITH LAW, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W Hunsicker, Administrator of BENJAMIN PARSONS, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of JOSEPH BARNES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of OMER TALON, deceased.
" 9, Hester Whittaker, Administratrix of WILLIAM WHITTAKER, deceased.
" 9, John Martin, Administrator of JOHN C. HOWELL, deceased.
" 9, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator c. t. a. of GEORGE GOEBEL, deceased.
" 10. Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of JOHN CONLIFFE, deceased.
" 12, William S. Williamson, Administrator of ANN CORYELL, deceased.
" 12. George W. Burton Executor of SARAH CLEMENT, deceased
" 12, Jacob S. Miller, et al., Executors of JACOB STEINMETZ, deceased.
" 12, Alexander H. Jones, Administrator of Rev. EDWARD C. JONES, deceased.
" 12. Thomas Tolman and John Davis, Executors of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased
" 13, Robert Lindsay and William A. Lindsay, Executors of HANNAH ABEL, deceased.
" 14, Chapman Biddle, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN P. D. MUHLENBERG, deceased.
" 15, Travis Gledhill Administrator of JAMES GLEDHILL, deceased.
" 15, John H. Curtis, Guardian of ELIZABETH J. BARRY (late a minor).
" 15, Edward Garry and John Carew, Executors of MICHAEL H. WALSH, deceased.
" 15, Joseph Stone, Administrator of DANIEL STONE, deceased
" 15, Thomas Robins and Louisa Richardson, Executors of JOHN ROBINSON, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth J. Bacon, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BACON, deceased.
" 16, Moses Graham, Executor of GEORGE W. MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John H. Curtis, Executor and Trustee of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 16, Samuel Volium and George Snyder, Executors of HENRY VOLLUM, deceased.
" 17, Frederick Koons, Administrator of GEORGE T. CLAY, deceased.
" 17, George Gelbach, Administrator of MICHAEL KELLINGER, deceased.
" 17, Louisa S. Wright, Administratrix of JAMES A. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 17, William J. Exley, Administrator of WILLIAM EXLEY, deceased.
" 19, D. J. Chapman, Administrator of CHARLES KROBERGER, deceased.
" 19, William Chamberlain, Executor of ELIZABETH GIBERSON, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Richards, Administratrix of WILLIAM TOWELL, Jr., deceased
" 20, John Megugan, Administrator of WILLIAM MEGUGAN, deceased.
" 20, John H. Curtis, Guardian of LEWIS CARPENTER. (late a minor).
" 20, Margaret Dillon, Administratrix of WILLIAM CONLAN, deceased.
" 20, Stephen Smith and Lewis R. Seymour, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased.
" 20, Chapman Biddle and Francis West, Administrators of GEORGE B. ALLISON, deceased.
" 21, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH H. HAINES, deceased.
" 21, Andrew Roat and Elizabeth Thomas, Executors of JOHN ROAT, deceased.
" 22, George Ashmead, Executor of JOHN B. MARK, deceased.
" 23, Thomas H. Mansfield and Henry R. Mansfield, Administrators of ELIZABETH MANSFIELD, deceased.
" 24, Edward M Paxson, Administrator of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.
" 24, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE deceased.
" 24, William Hunt, Executor of JAMES HUNT, deceased.
" 24, Francis Hoskins Executor of ELIZA GARRIGUES, deceased.
" 26, C. A. Van Kirk, Trustee of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.
" 26, Emeline R. Rittenhouse Administratrix of MARTIN R. RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 27, Joseph E. Butterworth and Samuel E Rogers, Administrators of REBECCA EVANS, deceased.
" 27, Chapman Biddle, Administrator of RICHARD W. M. GRAHAM, deceased.
" 27, William H. Dickson and John Taxis, Administrators of WILLIAM T. MASON, deceased.
" 28, Jesse Comly, Administrator of JACKSON P. COMLY, deceased
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of LYDIA FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of JOHN FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry, Administrator of RACHEL FRY, deceased.
" 28, Maria Ann Heilig, Administratrix of JOHN HEILIG, deceased
" 28, A. P. Spinney, Executor of JOHN S. DYE, deceased.
" 28, Rufus Bicknell, M. D., Guardian of EMMA M. and REBECCA J. MARKS (late minors).
" 28, Horatio Gates Jones, Administrator of WILLIAM McKEE, deceased.
" 28, Lewis H. Redner, Acting Executor of CHARLES PENELVYRE, deceased
" 28, Eli K. Price, Administrator of RICHARD PETERS, deceased.
" 28, Thomas D. Smith and Hannah Flanegan, Executors of MARY ANN SPENCER deceased.
" 29, Charles McKeone, Executor of JOHN McCANN, deceased
" 29, Peter and Franklin Tarter, Executors of DAVID TARTER, deceased.
" 29, Henry Hirsch, Administrator of JACOB WEIL, deceased.
" 29, J. B. Colahan, Executor of CATHARINE DEVINE, deceased.
" 29, Israel H. Johnson Guardian and Trustee for READING WOOD (late a minor).
" 29. Israel H. Johnson, Executor of THOMAS S. FIELD, deceased.
" 29, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of JANE DICKSON, deceased.
" 29, William B. Robins, Administrator of PATIENCE SLOAN, alias GALES, deceased.
" 29, William Dorsey and Israel H. Johnson, Executors of MARY DUTTON, colored, deceased.
" 29, Joseph A Clay, Administrator of SARAH W. FISHER, deceased.
" 29, Catharine Glover and William Green, Executors of JOSEPH GLOVER, deceased.
" 29, Richard Ludlow, Executor of MAY C. F. TAGGART, deceased.
" 29, E. L. Clark and N S. Cummings. Executors of JOHN T. RICKETTS, deceased.
3 30f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARTHA STRATTAN, CHARLES STRATTAN. September Term, 1864, No. 14, in Divorce.

To Charles Strattan, Respondent—Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, April 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence.

J. GORDON BRINCKLE,
4 20 fm 2w* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM GUETNEY, DECEASED, late of United States Navy. Letters of administration having been granted in the above Estate to GEORGE GUETNEY, all persons having claims against the same will present them to his attorney.

I. H. JOSEPH,
4 11 wtm5t No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835. OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71 ... $95,000·00
120,000 " 6 " " '81 ... 128,100·00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes ... 194,375·00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan ... 90,558·
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan ... 53,250·
123,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan ... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 20,000·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 23,750·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 23,75
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia ... 13,537·00
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... 8,580·0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... 3,250·00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call ... 40,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan ... 18,000·00
170,700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property ... 170,700·0

$1,036,850 Par. Market value ... $996,560·00
Real Estate ... 36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made ... 121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company ... 40 511·44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value ... 2,910·0
Cash in Banks ... $55,956 89
Cash in Drawer ... 678·48
56,635·37
$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 35

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital ... $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus ... 944 543·15
Premiums ... 1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY*, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

FIRE INSURANCE. THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1632 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists.
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK

Full Particulars About the Steamship "Virginia"—Number of the Fatal Cases and the Present Condition of the Vessel—Precautionary and Ministerial Measures—Proclamation from the Governor.

THE "VIRGINIA" STEAMSHIP.

which has acquired the unenviable notoriety of having transported the cholera to our shores, belongs to the National Steam Navigation Company, and is said to be a first-class iron steamer. She is announced to leave the city of New York, Pier No. 47, N. R., on Saturday, the 21st April, for Queenstown; but probably it will be now some time before she again points her prow to the Old World shores. Having on board a great number of German immigrants, she steamed down the Mersey from one of the Liverpool docks on the 4th of the present month, and careered along her watery way across St. George's Channel to Queenstown, where she touched on the following day and took in a large number of passengers, in all 1043, of the usual class, with the exception of some in the cabin, that usually land at Castle Garden.

She left Queenstown on the evening of the 5th, and steering past the fortress and cottage-crowned height of the Cove of Cork, leaving that terror to evil-doers, Spike Island, far behind, the revolving light of Cape Clear Light-house flashed on her farewell beam towards evening as she bent her course across the wide Atlantic, and left the rock-bound shores of Ireland and steamed away against a head of wind across the weary waste of waters to the shores whither the thousand hopeful hearts of her living freight were fondly turned. For six days she ploughed along. There were the usual scenes on shipboard. The passengers endeavered to while away the tedium and irksomeness of a long sea voyage in narrow, uncomfortable, but, withal, as good as provided elsewhere, quarters, by the devices to which persons under such circumstances have recourse. Such as were not sea-sick danced and sung, told stories of the past, indulged in dreams of the future, little anticipating the terrible fate which was soon to overtake many of them.

On the fifth day, towards evening, there was considerable excitement on board. Sailors are generally, with all their recklessness, very superstitious people, and an "old tar" who was on board, on looking over the side on the evening in question observed several sharks in the ship's wake, and immediately communicated the fact to some of his fellow-passengers, who, such of them as had heard of the old nautical tradition to the effect that when a shark follows a ship a death will certainly occur, were of course considerably frightened, and anxiously looked at each other as if asking the question, "Which of us is doomed?" Except the usual sea-sickness incident to a voyage, no symptoms of disease had up to this time been developed, but nevertheless the spirit of the plague was following fast, and, having at length overtaken the fated ship, he nervously clutched the rudder-chains and soon the fiend was on board, and stalking down into the hold, where a thousand eyelids were closed in sleep, the monster laid his clammy fingers now on one brow and now on another, imprinting there the fatal sign which marked them for the harvest of death.

The ship's physician announced the next day three cases of cholera in that stifling, suffocating, ill-ventilated hold. The patients were, of course, removed to a portion of the ship fitted up as a hospital, and before evening two had died. The disease broke out among the German passengers, and was at once pronounced as of a most malignant character. Other passengers were attacked one after another, and before the arrival of the ship in our harbor last Wednesday evening, thirty-eight deaths occurred, two of the crew being among the number. The ship's doctor is a regularly licensed physician, and everything that medical skill could do was done for the unfortunate victims. But all in vain; thirty-eight bodies, now one, and now another, were encased in their canvas coverings, the weights attached to them, and amid the prayers for the departed slowly consigned to an ocean grave. One short slide along the gang-way, one short splash, a few eddying bubbles, the ship passed on, and the silent graves were filled, beneath the tablet where man can trace no name.

ASSISTANCE.

The *Virginia* reached the New Quarantine between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wenesday evening, and was soon after boarded by Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, and some of the other gentlemen connected with the Quarantine Office, who, on entering the steerage, found thirty-six of the passengers sick. He soon found that they were the victims of the Asiatic cholera, and at once ordered the vessel to the Lower Bay, about twenty miles from New York. Three deaths occurred in the course of the evening. The passengers who had escaped contagion were, of course, anxious to leave the vessel, but their demand could not be satisfied. Dr. Swinburne called on Mr. Curtiss, the President of the Quarantine Commission, shortly after he left the ship, and arrangements were made to meet the emergency. The doctor pronounced the disease cholera, and immediate efforts were made to check its progress.

The hospital ship *Florence Nightingale*, with a large quantity of medical supplies, sailed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from Red Hook Point, with Drs. Swinburne, H. Bissel, and Harcome on board. The *Illinois*, which has been placed at the disposal of the Quarantine Commission by the Government, went down last evening. Such of the passengers as have not been attacked will be placed on board her; the other passengers are to be removed to the hospital ship, and the *Virginia* will then be fumigated. The *Empire City* has also been sent down, and in consequence of the preparations which have been made the disease will probably be confined to the Lower Quarantine and effectually checked.

REPORT OF DR. SWINBURNE.

Dr. Swinburne makes the following statement:—

"The steamer *Virginia* arrived at the Lower Quarantine about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. She was at once boarded and examined by Dr. Burdett, who, after making the usual medical examination, found 28 of the passengers in the steerage lying sick of cholera. The doctor immediately made a communication of the fact to me, and I went on board, and found the sick suffering from Asiatic cholera. They had all the positive symptoms of the disease. Their faces were of a dusky color, their eyes were sunken, and they had the purgings incident to the disease. Their hands and bodies were shrunk, and they had also all the other symptoms. The surgeon's assistant had been stricken with it, and his place had to be supplied. I immediately ordered Dr. Bissel to have the *Virginia* sent down to the Lower Bay, and not to permit the passengers to land under any circumstances. In addition to those who were lying sick I found ten or twelve others who were laboring under the disease in its incipient form. The passengers who had escaped the disease were full of aprehension lest their continuance on board might be the means of their taking it, and they were anxious to leave the ship. I found that three persons had died while the vessel was coming to the Lower Bay. After making the requisite examination, I left the steamer, and made the necessary arrangements to have the sick attended, and the disease limited to the vessel on which it broke out."

STATEMENT OF MR. HURST.

Mr. Hurst, the Agent of the National Steamship Company, states that the steamer left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th of April. Four days after the disease broke out on the *Virginia*. It was confined to the German passengers in the steerage. There were one hundred cases of cholera during the voyage, in forty-one of which the patients became convalescent. Thirty-eight deaths had occurred, and the bodies were buried at sea. When the vessel arrived at quarantine twenty-one were found suffering from the cholera.

A large quantity of fresh provisions has been sent down to the ship, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

PRECAUTIONARY.

Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, requests all pilots bringing in ships with sickness on board to leave their vessels in the Lower Bay until they shall have been boarded by the Health Officer.

THE FUTURE.

Though the cholera is almost at our doors, knocking for admittance, it may not yet be too late to prevent the entrance of such an unwelcome visitor. Cleanliness, regular diet, a disuse of stimulants, and an avoidance of excess of all descriptions, and the use of plenty of the Croton fluid, will do much towards avoiding the disease. Though we have almost shaken hands, very unwillingly indeed, with the monster, we trust he will not make a call until at least a more cordial invitation is extended to him.—*New York Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER.—The order of Mayor McMichael, prohibiting persons from stopping for the purpose of consultation upon the corners of the streets, not only created considerable remark to-day, but gave rise to a number of amusing incidents. The officers with great propriety and politeness discharged their delicate, and by no means pleasant duty; and wherever two persons were found occupying the street, they were requested to "move on." It revived our recollection of Dickens' "Joe," who was being "moved on" continually. This movement of the Mayor looks to a conclusion which will strike every mind favorably; but which, if carefully considered, will be found to be absurd. The order must, of necessity, become inoperative. Neither the Mayor nor any other official has the right to decide at what particular location two or more persons shall converse.

The streets are public property, and no one can be disturbed unless they are violating some known law. We have an ordinance that meets the case of obstructing the highway, and any caught in the act should be promptly punished, but we imagine that no one ever supposed that the law makers intended that citizens should be deprived of the privilege of saying a few words to each other wherever they might happen to meet. There is no doubt of the fact that portions of our business streets are frequently blocked up by loungers who do not seem to have any special business on hand, and they are decided nuisances; but the same rule does not hold good where gentlemen meet, and are engaged in quiet conversation, and interfering with no one's rights.

If the Mayor has the privilege of taking possession of the corners, we see no reason why he should not also take the entire sidewalk and the doorsteps. The trouble is, that the order is too sweeping to be legal, and in a very few weeks no officer will attempt to enforce it. It would be much better to keep the professional loafers from the fronts of the drinking saloons than to prohibit courtesy between gentlemen who may only meet occasionally and desire to enjoy a short interview.

FIRE AT THE "INQUIRER" ESTABLISHMENT.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the fourth floor of the *Inquirer* Building, No. 304 Chesnut street. The room is used as a portion of the extensive job printing establishment connected with the *Inquirer*. When the flames were first discovered, it was feared that serious consequences would ensue, but owing to the remarkably prompt application of water by the neighboring fire companies, and the active exertions of the firemen, headed by Chief Engineer Lyle, and Assistant Engineer Terence McCusker, who were almost immediately on the ground, the flames were confined entirely to the spot where the fire originated.

The job printing rooms, editorial and reportorial rooms, and the spacious office on the lower floor, were well saturated with water. The large composing room, on the fifth story, escaped without injury of any description. The water penetrated to the cellar, in which are located one mammoth "Hoe's last Fast," and three new Bullock presses. One of the latter presses, a very elaborate piece of machinery, has just been completed, and is used, in connection with the other presses named, in striking off the edition of the *Inquirer*.

A large boiler, which has just been placed in the cellar of the building, and a steam engine constitute the remainder of the machinery, all of which escaped with very slight injury. In the rear of the office, on the ground floor, was an amount of white paper, in readiness for this morning's issue of the *Inquirer*, which fortunately escaped injury. The paper appeared nearly at the usual hour this morning. As soon as the fact became known that the *Inquirer* Building was on fire, the proprietor of the paper received immediately proffers of assistance from a large number of contemporaries.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The sale of pictures at the establishment of Mr. A. S. Robinson, last evening, was much more spirited, and fairer prices were obtained than on the previous evening. "The Little Coquette," by Meyer Von Bremen, sold for $660, and Fichel's "smokers," for $400, both being bought by Mr. Sherrard. Scholtam's "Morning Visit" was purchased by Mr. McCreary, for $480. Von Seben's "Bird Catchers" brought $485. De Buel's "Cattle Piece," $405. "The Hireling Shepherd," by Morris, of London, $400. Schultze's "Lake Luzerne," $475. Koek-Koek's "Landscape near Brussels," $328 Duntre's "Forge," $305. Jacobsen's "Winter Scene," $390. Steinike, "Scene on the Tyrol," $350. Von Seiben's "Flying the Kite," $280. Champe's "Blacksmith's Shop," $300. Rossia's "Young Chickens," $250. Iungheim's "Lake of Brientz," $160. De Vogel's "German Landscape," $225, and its companion, $220. Van Hamme's "Interior," $225. "Dorchester Cattle," by Wilson, $165. Two "Baumgartners," $175 apiece. "The Knitting Lesson," by Krusman, $165. Gabe's "Catching Game," $140. Thomas Morgan's "Coast Scene," $140.

Mr. Scott, who superintended the present sale, will, in the course of a few weeks, have another exhibition, and persons desiring to purchase fine paintings will watch the opportunity.

FEMALE SHOP-LIFTERS. — Margaret Ullman, aged about sixty-six years, and Hannah Levy were arrested yesterday afternoon at Third and Arch streets for shop-lifting. When arrested they had two pieces of silk and a pair of pantaloons and other articles in their possession. One of the women had an immense pocket, extending all around her person and hid by her dress, in which stolen articles were concealed.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—A German named Peter Guntrum, aged about 50 years, and who keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 406 South Sixth street, below Spruce, went out into the yard of his house, last evening, and deliberately hung himself. He took a clothes-line and fastened one end of it to a hook, and after adjusting the other end around his neck, jumped off a chair, and when discovered was dead. The Coroner was notified.

FELL FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—Last night, about half past 8 o'clock, an elderly lady, named Abbie Brown, fell from the second-story window of her residence, No. 508 Juniper street. Her leg, arm, and hip were broken by the fall, and her head was fractured. She also received some severe injuries about the ribs. There was no person in the house but herself at the time. She was taken up and conveyed to the Hospital.

COLONEL FORNEY'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Colonel Forney, delivered last night at Concert Hall, was an entire success. The audience was large and intellectual, and the sentiments of the speaker were heartily responded to. After the meeting was over, a fine serenade was given to Colonel Forney at his private residence.

MAD DOG KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer Reeder killed a mad dog in the neighborhood of Sixth and Vine streets by hitting him in the head with a club.

WINDOW SHADES, one dollar. More of them at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

JUVENILE ELOCUTION.—"Pop, may I read the newspaper to you, this morning?" "Yes, my boy, if you can." "Oh, of course I can! Just try me! Let's see what *this* is about. A-double-l-w-double-o-l—" Well, that spells 'all wool.'" Yes, I *thought* it did. S-u-i-t-s, suits, f-o-r, for—Pop, what does two ones together, and then a five and a naught little way off, stand for?" "Eleven-fifty. But, pshaw! child, you're just blundering. If I were you, I'd give up trying to read the papers. A likely tale, that anybody sells a good suit of clothes at $11 50! Hand the paper here. Well, upon my word, the boy is right! I'll go straight off to Tower Hall."

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation and extended use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, have caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

SPRING SUITS, ALL-WOOL, SCOTCH, FOR $25.—Spring Suits, All-wool, Scotch, for $25.
First-class Workmanship.
First-class Workmanship.
At Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.
At Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.
Beautiful Materials.
Beautiful Materials.

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come.
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment.* Sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing quickly, safely, and permanently sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* United States stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, two dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

IF YOU want a good *cup of Coffee* buy one of *Hyde's Patent Aroma Java Coffee Browners.* You can get one at any respectable Hardware or House-Furnishing Store in the city. Use it according to the direction. After one trial you will never buy another pound of *ready roasted* Coffee. Procure one at once; they cost but a trifle.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BEAUTIFUL styles of Photographs at reduced prices. Don't fail to embrace the opportunity to get fine and accurate likenesses at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. See specimens.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
A. BROWN.
9 22m

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 00 usual price $5 50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
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KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURERS
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WINDOW SHADES.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY,
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Wonderful Scientific Discovery.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
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For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Paralysis, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Prostration of the Nerves, Lock-Jaw etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. MRS. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment, if matters no what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, Iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Dougherty, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 16 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut, west side, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pennock, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

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DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
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NEW LINEN GOODS,
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RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.

LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.

NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis."

GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.

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TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.

TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.

NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.

TOWELINGS by the yard.

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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.

SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.

BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.

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